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THE TIMES

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20p

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Reagan's shadow is President Reagan's closest adviser now the man in the cowboy boots with his grandfather's six-shooter hanging in his office? The Times profiles Judge William Clark, the new Reagan shadow.

Churchill's year
Peter Brendon reviews the new biographies of Churchill by Martin Gilbert and William Manchester. Tony Quinton on Colette and Paul Barker on the Roy Hattersley memoirs. Henley's eve Jim Rafton previews the Henley Regatta.

Leadership doubts in Italian party

Sigor Ciriaco de Mita's leadership of the Italian Christian Democrats is in question after the party's electoral support fell to the lowest point of its three decades in power. He will today hear the views of his immediate colleagues on what is being described as a political earthquake.

Page 6

Tense wait for arm victim

Doctors at Stoke Mandeville, who sewed back the severed arm of Mr Roy Tapping, an Oxfordshire farmworker, will not know for some days whether the operation has been a success or if the limb must be reamputated.

Page 3

FINANCIAL TIMES

Little progress was made in the dispute that has lost the Financial Times its last 25 editions. Publication is unlikely before next week at the earliest.

Vauxhall jobs

Vauxhall Motors, which might soon be profitable, could hire 1,000 workers by the end of the year if sales of its Cavalier model remain buoyant.

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Bankruptcy fear

Sir Kenneth Cork has urged the Government to delay no further in reforming Britain's bankruptcy law after indications that reform could take another four years.

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Scientia vincit

Independent schools are rejecting Latin in favour of science, a forthcoming report is expected to show.

Page 4

Laker talks

British and American officials have been holding secret talks in Washington after the Government ordered the two main British airlines not to comply with US subpoenas for information in the Laker case.

Page 13

Selfridges rise

Selfridges joined battle with Harrods and Marks & Spencer to attract the best staff in the centre of London by raising shop pay by 22 per cent.

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Space link-up

Thirty hours after Earth took off, two Soviet cosmonauts successfully linked their space ferry to the orbiting Salyut 7 station, entered it and began experiments.

Page 6

Britons win

Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett recorded fast times to win their races at the Bislett Games in Oslo last night. Coe won at 800 metres in 1 min 43.80sec, and Ovett recorded 3min 33.79sec to win the 1,500 metres.

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Captain's day

Bob Willis, who figured in a match-winning last wicket stand for Warwickshire, has been appointed England captain for the four Test matches against New Zealand.

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Letters page 11
Letters Out rates, from Sir Jack Longland, and Mr R. Parker-Jervis; Ulster, from Mr D. Morrison; coach safety, from Councillor A. Underwood, and Mr P. Elerton; Leading articles: Italian elections; Fraud trials; Gibraltar dockyard.

Features, pages B-10
Saving Covent Garden's Floral Hall: the election shock Italy needed; Jock Bruce-Gardyne on the Tory backbenchers' choice. Obituary, page 12
Sadik Hakim, Mr Béla Menczer

Hattersley attacks Bennites for lost four million votes

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Roy Hattersley said last night that the Labour Party must become again the party that represented the hopes and aspirations of its traditional supporters or accept the role of a permanent minority.

Denouncing the dogmatists who had caused the party to make so many "electoral sacrifices", Mr Hattersley, a leading contender for the Labour leadership, made clear his belief that it will have to abandon many of the policies on which it fought the election if it is ever to return to government.

The difference between victory and defeat was the willingness of the party to offer a programme which seemed relevant to the nation's needs and capable of fulfilment, he said.

"At the last election even our popular policies seemed incredible and as a result the promises which we made on unemployment, pensions and housing had the electoral value of no promises at all."

Addressing the general committee of his Birmingham, Sparkbrook, constituency party, Mr Hattersley was clearly presenting himself as the leadership candidate best suited to winning back Labour's "lost" four million voters.



Mr Hattersley: "Policies seem incredible"

The party was at a crossroads; the choice was simple, he left who interpreted the election result as a large vote for socialism he said: "Listening to the people will be resisted by those who apparently regard June 9 as a victory."

"The desire for reunion with the four million missing voters will be described by them as the cynical pursuit of a parliamentary majority. I say at once that I am in pursuit of a parliamentary majority, and that anyone who denies or neglects that objective betrays the men and women who look to a Labour government for protection and assistance."

Mr Hattersley's speech amounted to an indictment of the methods by which the party formulated its policies it presented to the electorate. "Belief that the policy working groups of the subcommittees of the national executive always know best is simply arrogant."

He was scathing about the constitutional changes forced through by the left, which had created area after area of institutionalized conflict in the name of party democratization.

He acknowledged there was no going back on the constitutional changes of the early 1980s, so the party must go forward.

American set to win battle for Sotheby's

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The left in the Labour Party are becoming increasingly confident of capturing the deputy leadership for Mr Michael Meacher, to consolidate the political advances they have made during the past three years.

Mr Meacher, aged 43, has taken control of the machine that almost won this leadership for Mr Wedgwood Benn two years ago, and he told *The Times* yesterday: "I think the left stands a very good chance."

Mr Taubman now influences sufficient shares to give him control if the Government through the Monopolies Commission, decides that his ownership would not be against the public interest.

With shares he already owns and those promised by the Sotheby's board and staff, the state gives Mr Taubman 51.68 per cent of the shares and control.

Mr Graham Llewellyn, Sotheby's chief executive, said yesterday: "We are extremely pleased that Mr Taubman has made this arrangement."

Mr Llewellyn and his board have consistently rejected Mr Cogan and Mr Swid as potential owners of Sotheby's. Mr Llewellyn once said that he would "blow his brains out" if they gained control.

Until earlier this month, it looked likely they would win bidding through a new company Knoll International Holdings, part of their carpet, underlay and furniture empire.

But then Mr Taubman, named as one of the ten richest men in the US, entered the fight as a saviour and was welcomed by the Sotheby's board.

His offer has still to be cleared by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. He was included in an investigation already being conducted into the Cogan and Swid offer.

In terms of the electoral college vote, this would mean 22.5 per cent (unions), 12 per cent leader in the autumn cent. (PLP), and 22 per cent (Our Political Reporter writes).

(constituencies). This would give him an unassailable 56 per cent share of the vote in a four-cornered fight in which Mr Roy Hattersley is seen as the main moderate contender. The left assumed that Mr Neil Kinnock will win the party leader's job.

Mr Meacher, who is going on the stump to generate support among the unions and constituency parties, said yesterday: "Ideologically it makes a lot of sense for the left to win. Constant tension between the leader and the deputy leader is not a recipe for successful unity. It is a recipe for fudge and confusion."

He insisted that there would be no question of "steamrolling the right" under a Kinnock-Meacher Meacher.

His campaign manager calculated that he will take about 75 per cent of the constituency party votes, and win the backing of about 40 per cent of the MPs in a PLP that has been consistently rejected by the unions.

● Mr Michael Foot is to stand down from Labour's national executive committee, of which he has been a member since 1971, when he ceases to be MP for Bury St Edmunds.

Mr Foot's replacement is to be chosen by the party's executive committee.

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Police spy video causes clashes on royal tour

From Grania Forbes, of the Press Association, Prince Edward Island

The use of a spy video camera to help to protect the Prince and Princess of Wales in Canada has led to clashes between members of the royal household and police.

The security system, similar to one used by bodyguards when President Reagan was shot, is being used by police during the couple's two-day visit to Prince Edward Island.

The £2,000 Japanese camera is focused not on the royal visitors, but on the crowds of well-wishers who gather whenever the couple go.

Time and again the security camera crew have been pushed back when they came too close to the royal visitors during supposedly informal walks.

A tour official said: "This security system is virtually the same as the one used to protect President Reagan - and it didn't do him much good."

● Miss Wade, who was first on to the Centre Court, said afterwards that she had been tired after her three-set match the previous day. But she was one of the most cheerful heroes of this Wimbledon, and both she and Mrs King revealed that they were enjoying their tennis more than ever.

In one of the men's quarter finals, Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, the number three seed, beat Roscoe Tanner of the United States. He now faces either John McEnroe the tournament favourite since Monday's elimination of number one seed Jimmy Connors, or Sandy Mayer.

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Jimmy Connors will not be fined for failing to attend a press conference after his defeat by Kevin Curran on Monday.

The decisions took up most of the morning at yesterday's conference, the first to have a chance to discuss the report, which strongly criticized official underestimates of the likely effects of nuclear war and suggested that no health services would be possible in the immediate aftermath.

The conference passed resolutions approving the conclusions of the report, which was produced by the BMA board of science and education, and stating that it demonstrated "with fairly minimal expenditure they could be farmed. The deer in Richmond Park for example, are perfectly suitable."

Instead of being a liability on the Department of the Environment, the farming of deer could produce £100,000 a year in revenue and the herd would grow as a result."

The society will be the marketing arm of the existing British Deer Farming Association, which has 110 members.

The association has been conducting taste trials and sales tests in supermarkets.

"When we stray from medical issues we do so at our peril. When we get into issues that can be judged as party political then we are getting into very difficult and dangerous waters and our authority is diminished."

An advertising agency has been appointed to suggest a brand name. Venison is still favoured by some members, but "deer meat" or "red meat" seems more likely.

The initiative to switch to

Drive to farm herds for supermarkets

The Queen may sell deer meat

By John Lawless

The Queen is considering joining a cooperative, which is to sell deer meat into supermarkets. Buckingham Palace said yesterday: "The matter is being looked into at the moment but no decision has been taken".

The meat is unlikely to be sold as venison, because the animals will be killed when under 31 months old, and the flesh will not have acquired the flavour associated with venison.

The objective of the British Deer Producers Society, which will have more than 100 members when inaugurated on September 14, is to take deer at present roaming wild on the 50,000 acres of Balmoral Estate.

No one knows how many there are, but in near by estate, half the size of Balmoral, plans to farm 10,000 a year.

The deer are known to be a particular interest of the Duke of Edinburgh, but at present are only called for control or conservation purposes.

The warning was passed to Scotland Yard and the letter to Mr Brittan, posted in Glasgow, was examined in the police station at the Commons.

Since the beginning of this year the SNLA has claimed responsibility for devices sent to the Prime Minister, the Provost of Glasgow and the Conservative Central Office.

The incentive to switch to



Quiet triumph: Billie Jean King acknowledging the applause after her win yesterday

Mrs King through to singles semi-final

By Rupert Morris

Mrs Billie Jean King fashioned another stunning Wimbledon record for herself yesterday when she became the oldest player to reach the semi-finals of the women's singles championships for 63 years.

Mrs King, who is Billie Jean Moffitt first frolicked to the Wimbledon stage 22 years ago, and has been six times champion since 1965, finished her match yesterday with a calm walk to the net.

Now aged 39, years have not diminished her enthusiasm and she said afterwards that she felt as fit as ever.

"I retired back in 1975," she said, "but I realized that I missed and enjoyed the game too much and so I went through some tough operations in order to be able to play like I am today."

Mrs King's opponent in the semi-finals will be Andrea Jaeger, aged 18, who had a 6-4, 6-1 win yesterday over her Barbara Potter, her fellow American. Mrs King is also competing in both the women's doubles and the mixed doubles.

Another former champion and Britain's last surviving hope in either singles competition was not as successful. Virginia Wade, a comparative youngster aged 37, was beaten 6-3, 6-2 by the South African, Yvonne Vermaak.

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The conference passed resolutions approving the conclusions of the report, which was produced by the BMA board of science and education, and stating that it demonstrated "with fairly minimal expenditure they could be farmed. The deer in Richmond Park for example, are perfectly suitable."

But despite several pleas from doctors that the medical profession should face up to its responsibilities by working to prevent nuclear war, the conference decided to follow the advice of Mr Anthony Graham, chairman of the BMA Council. He told the conference that the BMA's authority to speak on medical issues was unchallenged.

"Instead of being a liability on the Department of the Environment, the farming of deer could produce £100,000 a year in revenue and our authority to

Ripper cash condemned by police

Senior police officers in West Yorkshire yesterday joined the public condemnation of Mr Ronald Gregory, their former chief constable, for selling his memoirs of the Yorkshire Ripper case to *The Mail on Sunday*.

Supt Eric Walker said: "Many of us are quite appalled by what has happened. The relatives of victims and survivors should not have to suffer further."

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, who has said he wants to find a way of preventing similar incidents is to meet members of the Association of Chief Police Officers next week to discuss some form of control.

Mr Gregory is reported to have received between £40,000 and £50,000 from *The Mail* on Sunday for the articles which started in the newspaper last weekend.

Miners vote on pit closure

A secret ballot of 540 miners at East Hetton colliery, near Durham, begins at midnight tonight on whether to accept the National Coal Board's decision to close the pit because it is unprofitable.

Craftsmen and deputies have accepted the closure and it seems likely that the men will follow reluctantly despite allegations by Mr Arthur Scargill that closure is part of the board's policy to kill the industry.

Computer man's claim blocked

Mr Richard Hughes Williams, a computer expert who claims that British banks owe him at least £2,500m in royalties, was refused leave by the High Court yesterday to pursue his claim in the Court of Appeal.

Mr Williams, of Colwyn Bay, Gwynedd, is seeking to appeal against a High Court decision in 1977 dismissing his copyright test case against Lloyds Bank.

Head to resign

Mr John Hunt, aged 51, the first man to be appointed head master of Roedean School, Brighton, is resigning after 13 years to research early Dutch settlers in South Africa and manage his family's estate in Fife.

Shadow post

Mr John McWilliams, Labour MP for Blaydon, has been appointed Deputy Shadow Leader of the House of Commons. He succeeds Mr Charles Morris, former MP for Manchester, Openshaw, who did not contest the general election.

Labour councils to meet to coordinate strategy against Tory policies

From Our Correspondent, Sheffield

Labour councils are to meet for a "council of war" in Sheffield on Friday to formulate a strategy to combat the Government's commitments to abolish the metropolitan councils and introduce controls on spending and rating policies.

The meeting has been called by Mr David Blunkett, the leader of Sheffield council.

Those likely to attend include representatives from more than 20 Labour authorities including the Greater London Council (GLC), Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Manchester, Sheffield, Merseyside, South Yorkshire, and the Labour-controlled London boroughs.

Mr Blunkett said yesterday that the right to raise and spend money at local level on the quality of services decided by local people through the ballot box was threatened.

GLC 'indulges in too much politics'

Londoners are strikingly ignorant about what the GLC does but are convinced that it indulges in too much "politics", according to the results of an opinion survey published yesterday (David Walker Writes).

The poll, commissioned by the GLC from the Harris Research Centre, found that only 2 per cent of those asked could correctly identify their GLC councillor and many were unsure what services the GLC provided.

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JULIE LISO

Farmworker's vital days after surgeons sew back his severed arm

From Alan Hamilton
Aylesbury

Doctors will not know for some days whether the operation in which they sewed back on the severed left arm of Mr Roy Tapping has been a success. The next few days will be critical to see if the arm suffers from blood clotting or infection.

Then the medical team at Stoke Mandeville Hospital will take a complex series of X-ray photographs to determine whether the nerves of Mr Tapping's arm, which was severed below the shoulder, have been torn from its spinal cord. If that is the case, they will consider reamputation because they would not expect the arm to make a full recovery.

Mr Tapping, aged 33, a farm worker, of Bledlow, Oxfordshire, carried his limb for nearly half a mile in search of help after an accident with a hay baling machine on Monday. He is in the intensive care unit of the Aylesbury hospital's renowned plastic surgery unit, recovering from a 10-hour operation in which a team of five surgeons employed advanced microsurgery techniques.

Medical staff who attended Mr Tapping expressed their astonishment and admiration at his courage and presence of mind. He remained conscious until his arrival in hospital, and joked with the ambulance crew on the journey.

Mr Tapping, described by friends as a stocky, well built, fit man and keen cricketer, was operating the baler on Monday afternoon on Mr Richard Markham's Home Farm at Henton, Oxfordshire, where he has worked for 18 years. Mr Edward Monck, who owns the adjoining farm, was working in his outbuildings when he heard his name being called.

March of microsurgery

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The replacement of Mr Tapping's arm shows the immense strides that have occurred in microsurgery. Ten years ago the operation would have been impossible.

It is too soon to assess the prospects for a full recovery of Mr Tapping's arm. The degree of success depends on the level of damage to the arm, the length of time before it is replaced, and the age and general condition of the patient.

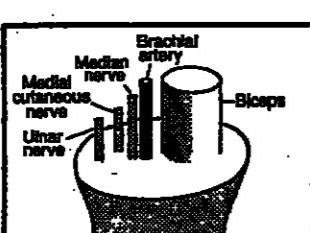
It is necessary to have an X-ray examination of the parts and study them to identify blood vessels, nerves, tendons, and muscles. The next step is to get the bone fixed and the main blood vessels connected. When the circulation is restored work begins on reconnecting nerves and muscles. Time is critical in restoring circulation to muscles.

Under a microscope surgical thread invisible to the naked eye is used to join vessels half a millimetre in diameter. The surgery is speeded by the use of multi-headed microscopes.

With modern methods for microsurgery, bundles of nerve fibres can be aligned in the correct way instead of just stitching together the outer sheathes without being able to ensure their orientation.

Success depends ultimately on a regeneration of nerve fibres to restore control and feeling to the limb.

Another crucial element for such long surgery, and the 10 hours for Mr Tapping is by no means the longest, is an expert team.



Other surgeons yesterday expressed admiration for the achievement of Mr Bailey's team. One aspect that astonishes even experienced surgeons is the circumstances that must have prevented Mr Tapping collapsing with fatal haemorrhage.

Mr Larry Jarvis, aged 54, who underwent a six-hour operation to sew back his right arm at the Stonehouse Military Hospital last September after it was caught in a conveyor belt at a cement works in Plymouth, said last night the surgery was "a miracle". Like Mr Tapping he was on his own when the arm was torn off.

Mr Gary Bridgstock, aged 36, who lost his left arm while working at a quarry at Laxton, Northamptonshire, two years ago and who underwent 12 hours of surgery to save it, advised Mr Tapping not to be disheartened. "Recovery seems slow", he said, "but I have still got my arm".

Channel 4 decides to try a lighter touch

By Kenneth Gossling

Channel 4 has decided not to take any more programmes in the *Report to the Nation* series, presented by Sir Montague Finniston, former chairman of the British Steel Corporation.

The first series of the monthly, 90-minute Sunday documentaries ends in two months and Channel 4 denied yesterday that it was ending the programmes, which had not done well in the ratings, in order to concentrate more

GLC cellars warning

By Teay Samstag

The London Boroughs Association is seeking powers to force householders to strengthen vaults and cellars where they believe it necessary. They are worried by progressive deterioration of many thin ceilings under busy roads, made worse by the pounding they receive from heavy lorries. The association has asked the Greater London Council to act

Experts caught napping by 'cowboy' builders

From Our Correspondent, Leamington

Two consumer watchdogs have started a campaign to warn people against "cowboy" builders after becoming victims themselves.

Mr Charles Hicks, head of the West Midlands consumer services department, and his chief officer, Mr Jim Potts, are embarrassed by the incidents. But Mr Potts said: "It just proves that anyone can fall victim to these sharp operators. We are all off guard in our homes and these people can be very persuasive. It's not just quirkish fools who get taken in."

Mr Hicks's department also warns householders against forceful salesmen. One woman let a salesman into her house at 7pm and at 1.45am he was still there. She signed a contract to get rid of him and could not get out of it.

Mr Potts paid more than £70



Hearing aid puts deaf on same wavelength

Alice Lutjens (left) who is deaf, enjoying sounds thanks to a radio hearing aid that was launched in London yesterday. With the new unit Alice, aged two and a half, is able to link directly with her teacher, Miss Annette Lambert (above) who wears a transmitter.

The new hearing aid, called a Radio Link Companion, will be available from September at a cost of £600. Education authorities are expected to be the main customers.

Its great advantage is that in a noisy environment, such as a school classroom or a factory, the wearer can cut out or reduce background noise at will so as to make hearing easier.

The makers, Cubex, believe that the aid is a vital step forward to help deaf people to lead a normal life. One patient has been able to keep his job as an expert witness by using the new aid with a direct link to the judge and barristers. (Photographs: John Manning.)

£1,900m is spent on holidays

By Our Transport Editor

British holidaymakers will spend nearly £1,900m on package holidays this year, 18.7 per cent more than last year, Civil Aviation Authority estimates. Thomson still heads the list by a big margin with nearly a million holidays on offer, compared with 721,000 for the next largest Silverwing (British Airways package operation).

In all, Britain's air travel organizers (who must be authorized by the Civil Aviation Authority) will offer 7,900,000 package holidays this year, an increase of 900,000, or 12.3 per cent over last year's figure.

How many will make a profit is another matter. In an analysis of last year's results, the CAA finds that nine of the top thirty made losses of £9m on a turnover of £202.2m. But the top 30 as a whole made a £27.7m profit (down 47 per cent on 1981) a combined turnover of £1,289.5m (27 per cent more). This year's top 10 on the basis of holidays authorized by the CAA are:

COMPANY	1982	1983
Thomson Tvs	985,771	985,961
Silverwing Services Amargosa	721,000	850,000
Intersun Holidays	508,650	552,000
Northstar Holidays	316,000	320,000
Travel Money Owners Serv	300,000	320,000
Cosmos Air	252,830	252,830
Saga Holidays	225,000	225,000
Globe of Lord (Tours & Tvs)	175,000	151,000
Thomas Cook	159,000	150,000

Decision later on kidnap appeal

The Court of Appeal reserved judgment yesterday on an appeal by Ian Michael Daily, of New Zealand, against his conviction of kidnapping his daughter aged six. It is believed to be the first case of its kind.

Daily, aged 43, had been given a two-year suspended sentence at the Central Criminal Court for kidnapping, false imprisonment, and contempt of court orders by taking the child out of Britain and the control of his estranged wife.

Council staff end strike

More than 500 council workers at Merthyr Tydfil, Mid-Glamorgan, yesterday voted to end a strike that has stopped burials, rubbish collections, and the meals-on-wheels service for nearly a week.

Union leaders said that work would resume today and they hoped talks could reopen with the council on the dispute, which started over the appointment of a part-time barmain at the council's leisure centre.

Hikers warned after killing

Police officers investigating the killing of a student in the Derbyshire Peak District yesterday warned women not to walk on the moors alone.

Susan Reinhard, aged 21, of West Hagley, near Stourbridge, West Midlands, was found strangled on Monday near the village of Castleton. Her hands were tied and some of her clothes torn off. They Police believe she was sexually assaulted.

Barrister is suspended

Mr Laurence Augustin Isaiah St Ville, a barrister, of Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn, has been found guilty of two charges of professional misconduct, the Inns of Court and the Bar announced yesterday.

He has been suspended from practice for three months from June 23 for continuing to act as counsel in a court case after his instructions had been withdrawn.

Mr St Ville's department also

Solicitors may lose monopoly

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Solicitors will lose their conveyancing monopoly unless they succeed in meeting the challenge of new technology to make conveyancing cheaper and more efficient, according to a warning given yesterday by Lord Benson, adviser to the governor of the Bank of England and chairman of the Royal Commission on Legal Services.

He told a conference of about 300 solicitors in London that the Commission, which sat from 1976 to 1979 and recommended that the monopoly should be retained and strengthened, had reached two main conclusions on conveyancing.

"The first was that the whole process of conveyancing and land registration needed simplification and cost reduction. The commission felt that that should be achieved by improved and more efficient methods of operation, good advice, training and use of modern technology." Some

advise, and reasonable charges".

Lord Benson was chairing a conference on conveyancing organized by the Society for Computers and the Law. One speaker, Mr Anthony Holland, council member of the Law Society, said the quality of conveyancing in some cases left much to be desired.

If the solicitors' branch of the legal profession could not meet that challenge, he said, then solicitors had no hope of sustaining the second conclusion of the Royal Commission: "the right to carry out conveyancing transactions should be in the public interest be confined to the legal profession because its members have the necessary skill, knowledge and competence and their clients are protected against the risks of fraud and incompetence".

Lord Benson added that the public calmer to the contrary was very strong. It could be repelled only if "solicitors are able to demonstrate superior professional skill, independent

of the legal profession because its members have the necessary skill, knowledge and competence and their clients are protected against the risks of fraud and incompetence".

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PARLIAMENT June 28 1983

Howe says bluster will not reduce arms

QUEEN'S SPEECH

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the new Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, in his first speech to the Commons since his appointment to that office, said it had to be made clear to the Russians that it was only by negotiation and not by threats and bluster that they would get arms reductions. If the Soviet Union was serious it would concentrate the shadow of negotiations and concentrate on the substance in the coming days.

Earlier Mr Dennis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, during the debate on the Queen's Speech said that in the past the arms race, although an intolerable waste of money, had not particularly increased the risks of war. That was no longer true. Weapon systems were now being developed which might offer the prospect of a successful first strike. He called for a nuclear arms freeze.

Mr Healey, opening the debate, moved an amendment to the address regarding the unconditional commitment in the Queen's Speech to the deployment of Cruise missiles in Britain and to the continuation of the Trident programme, which would jeopardize the possibility of any agreement on nuclear disarmament.

It also regrettably that the Government's failure to secure changes in the Common Agricultural Policy and the European Community budget would injure the prospect of constructive relations with Britain's European partners.

The amendment added that the Government's refusal to support adequate action for international economic recovery condemned the world to continuing mass unemployment, widespread cooperation with developing countries and put the world banking system at risk.

He congratulated Sir Geoffrey Howe on his somewhat dangerous new office as Foreign Secretary but said he deeply regretted the circumstances in which he had assumed the office. His predecessor, Mr Francis Pym, had shown courage in pressing Britain's interests on a Prime Minister who was always reluctant to acknowledge opinions which were different from her own.

Mr Pym had paid the price of offending the empress and had been excluded from the court. His presence on the back benches should remind Sir Geoffrey Howe that the greatest diplomatic problem facing him would not come from Moscow, Washington, Bonn or Paris, but from Number 10.

He had to face an opinionated and ignorant Prime Minister who was also convinced that she knew best about everything. Lord Carrington had the same problem although he handled it perhaps with more subtlety.

The Foreign Secretary now had a colleague in Washington faced with a similar problem, again and again Mr Shultz had seen his responsibilities overridden and his advice rejected by a man as ignorant and opinionated as the British Prime Minister but working in the White House. No one could feel happy that power in two of the world's most important countries was now held in hands so dogmatic and insensitive.

He hoped Conservative members were as shocked as Labour by the extraordinary jamboree at Wembley which was a rally all too reminiscent of other rallies held elsewhere half a century ago when Mr Kenny Everett's appalling performance was received with ecstatic rapture by the Prime Minister and thousands of Young Conservatives.

Anyone tempted to see it as an excess at the end of the election campaign must have been shaken from their complicity by the Prime Minister's speech last Friday at the inaugural meeting of her "Counter". As *The Times* had described the grouping of half the Conservative parties in the world. It has been an orgy of anti-Soviet rhetoric.

The problems facing humanity were now so serious and dangerous to yield to such comic-strip vulgarities (Conservatives shout it loud, take care to know one).

Labour's amendment focused on three main areas: Europe, the crisis in the western economies and the process of disarmament. There were other issues of less immediate importance. The crisis in southern Africa was one, and the Government's decision to rely on South Africa to provide a base for building a military airfield in the Falklands was bound to be seen by the friends of apartheid all over the world as a signal of support, if not surrender.

Latin continues its long decline in the public schools

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A survey of independent schools to be published this autumn is expected to show that Latin has been relegated to an optional subject and that science has taken its place as compulsory for all boys aged eight to sixteen. That finding, based on a sample survey of 80 boys' preparatory and public schools, represents the great change in the curriculum of independent schools since the war.

The remark, by Lord James that one had to go to a very good school indeed to avoid doing science is no longer true. Science is considered part of the core curriculum at all preparatory and public schools.

The survey, of 40 preparatory and 40 public schools, will also include the girls' independent schools by the time it is published. It is being undertaken by a joint committee of the Headmasters' Conference, the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools, and the Girls' Schools Association.

Preliminary analysis of the findings shows that at least one O level science is required of everybody in public schools and that in almost all schools it is

possible to do the three sciences, physics, chemistry, and biology, at O level.

Latin has clearly become an option in most schools. Few public schools insist on all their boys taking Latin at O level in line with the dropping of Latin as a requirement for university entrance.

One of the few remaining schools to treat Latin as compulsory, King Edward's School in Birmingham, is looking at whether it should continue to do so. The decline of Latin is likely to continue even more quickly in the next few years.

The survey is expected to show that there is much more of a core curriculum in the public schools than there once was. It amounts to an enlightened grammar school curriculum and includes English literature and language, mathematics, French, and a science subject.

In the preparatory schools it extends also to geography, history, and scripture. Waiting to be admitted to the core curriculum are computer studies, craft design and technology, and the visual arts, music

and drama which still regarded as fringe subjects.

Mr Martin Rogers, chief master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, and chairman of the curriculum committee, sees the promotion of the arts as crucial. He said they have had a low profile in boys' public schools and are in danger of being pushed out further by the pressure of examinations and the lack of sufficient funds.

Research links

Universities must forge closer research links with industry to help to boost the economy, the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development and the Advisory Board for the Research Councils said a report to the Government yesterday (The Press Association reports).

It criticizes the reluctance of industry and the higher education institutions to cooperate, which it said was vital if Britain was to benefit from its strong science and technology base.

The report added that the universities and polytechnics should make the first move, but government funds should be made available to help them work with industry.



Healey: Call for a freeze

security of the Falklands and would work to ensure that the islanders had a viable economic future.

The verdict of the British nation could not have been clearer on the future of the European Community. The electorate had given overwhelming support to staying in and making a success of British membership; it had rejected the alternative of withdrawal.

Both sides now had the capacity to deploy these systems. If either did so, the other would certainly follow.

There was now an overwhelming case for an arms freeze, a multilateral freeze on the development and deployment of new nuclear systems, which would have to include the cruise, Pershing and Trident systems and missile systems on the Soviet side. Yet the Government, far from supporting a freeze, proposed to move as rapidly as possible into each of these areas. It was strongly in favour of unilateral disarmament.

The Government was rather belatedly becoming a little uneasy about the Trident programme, the cost of which was likely to surpass £10,000m and 40 per cent of Britain's equipment budget at the end of the decade when all three Services would have major needs for replacement. It also represented a stupendous increase in Britain's strategic power.

Labour believed Britain should press to join the negotiations itself and put the existing Polaris force into the negotiations because it did not believe it could trust President Reagan and Mr Andropov alone to reach agreement. There was immense confusion in the Government's policy, with some totally inconsistent statements.

Nowhere now argued the military case for cruise and Pershing. Even President Reagan had ruled out the prospect of a limited nuclear war in Europe. And the missiles themselves – certain cruise – were facing imminent technical problems. If they were installed by the end of this year, they would be as likely to fail, if fired, on European allies, as on the enemy.

It was now clear that the prospect of deploying these missiles was already dividing the Alliance. Nobody believed the Belgian and Dutch Governments would agree to deployment, and the possibility of the next Italian government agreeing to deployment was open.

Labour had always believed that to attempt to strike a Euro-strategic balance confined to the European Community was likely to weaken the American commitment to Europe and therefore de-couple the American and the European parts of the alliance.

Putting new missiles on land was directly contrary to the whole trend of present American policy. To introduce two whole new sets of land-based missiles in the towns and cities of western Europe was going to be profoundly destructive of popular support for the Alliance.

There was no reason not to believe Mr Andropov when he said the Soviet Union would follow suit.

It would be far better for all countries now to support a nuclear freeze. There was overwhelming support in the United Nations, growing support among people on both sides of the Atlantic and the Soviet Union has formally endorsed the proposal.

The major underlying factors (he said) make the approach to those problems in the Queen's Speech gravely defective that the Opposition had put down the

Mr Geoffrey Howe said he had unjustly accused the Prime Minister of being dogmatic and insensitive. His reference to comic-strip vulgarity had been an apt description of his own undistinguished part in the election campaign.

My task (he said) is to continue and build upon the work done by my distinguished predecessors – Lord Carrington and Mr Francis Pym.

Their policies had proved good for Britain and for Britain's friends, and had earned the respect of those with whom Britain disagreed.

Britain would maintain the level of forces necessary to ensure the

survival of the British budgetary position.

It was Trident thought to have harmful effects on the negotiations process which Polaris did not? Was it sensible for the two systems approaching obsolescence offered some negotiations advantage?

Arms control was only part of the total picture of East-West relations. The Government would continue to look for progress in other areas and fully accepted the need to keep open the channels of communication.

It was because of the approach to those problems in the Queen's Speech that it was gravely defective that the Opposition had put down the

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JUN 29 1983

Malawi goes to the polls today amid signs of struggle for succession

From Michael Hornsby Lilongwe, Malawi

Malawi goes to the polls today and tomorrow after nearly three months of unusual political turmoil in a country that for years has been a by-word for stability under the autocratic and idiosyncratic rule of President Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda, one of the few pre-independence African leaders still in power.

Recent events here are widely seen as signals, admittedly obscure and confused, of a struggle behind the scenes for the succession to Dr Banda, who could well be in his 80s. (The official biography puts his age at 77, but claims no precision in the matter, saying that he was born "in about 1906".)

Malawi (formerly known as Nyasaland) gained full independence from Britain in 1964, and since then Dr Banda, who was a general practitioner in Britain for many years, has pursued a pragmatic, pro-West foreign policy, and is the only African statesman to have exchanged ambassadors with South Africa.

Although Malawi's six million inhabitants are, in terms of per capita wealth, among the poorest in the world, the country is more than self-sufficient in food.

The present tension can be traced to the return to Malawi from exile on Christmas Eve, 1981, of Dr Orton Chirwa, a former Justice Minister and

Instead, the Chirwas have

AUSTIN ROVER

Cuba ready to discuss emigration

From Bernard Gwertzman
(New York Times)

Washington
Cuba has informed the United States that it is willing to discuss the return of some of the Cubans who came to this country illegally in 1980, but only as part of overall negotiations on normalization of emigration between the two countries, according to Administration officials.

Cuba, in a formal Note delivered on June 17, in effect spurned an official request from Washington to take back unconditionally a few thousand undesirables from the 125,000 Cubans who emigrated by boat from the Cuban port of Mariel in 1980. Most of them were Cubans who are now in American prisons or mental institutions.

The American Note said that until Cuba agreed to their return, the United States would continue to refuse immigration visas to Cubans who did not have close relatives who were American citizens.

In its counterproposal the Cuban Foreign Ministry told the American interests section in Havana that Cuba was ready to discuss conditions for normalization of migration between the countries.

If the United States was ready to discuss this on a basis of absolute equality and mutual respect, it said, the Cuban Government would accept such an initiative.

Shultz arrives to Indian criticism of envoy

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, arrives in India today to find that Indo-American relations have suddenly taken a turn for the worse.

As chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, may feel it inappropriate for her to be seen cuddling up too close to the Americans, and India is still sore about the massive injections of sophisticated weaponry being acquired by Pakistan.

But whatever the reason, when Mr Shultz steps off his aircraft at Palam airport he will walk into an atmosphere suddenly soured by what appears to be an orchestrated campaign against Mr Harry Barnes, the American Ambassador here.

Mr Barnes, a reasonably wise career diplomat, gave an interview to two Indian journalists as part of the run-up to the Secretary of State's visit. He was pressed to explain why the United States had admired the leaders of the Khalistan movement - expatriate extremists campaigning for an independent Sikh state to be carved out of Punjab.

Mr Barnes explained that America was an open, democratic society and allowed all kinds of political extremists to explain their views there, just like in India... "There were some people coming to India, for instance," he said, "to advocate a separate, independent Puerto Rico. But we do not go around complaining."

It sounds reasonable, but perhaps an experienced career diplomat should have known that the Indians would resent the analogy. Punjab is an integral part of the union of India, and its richest state. Puerto Rico is in Non-Aligned circles at any rate - a colonial appendage. The Puerto Ricans referred to came to Delhi as delegates to the Non-Aligned summit, and even if the Government had wished other-

"The Maestro will become a milestone and benchmark in British Motoring History." D. Benson, Daily Express 1.3.83

"Equipped to be a world beater." Financial Times Headline 31.1.83

"The Maestro is the most innovative 'everyday' car since the Mini 23 years ago." Michael Kemp, Daily Mail 1.3.83

"From the way in which the Maestro comfortably comes top in no less than four of our five areas of assessment it can be nothing but the clear overall winner." What Car? June 1983

"Right through the car the engineering is excellent - often superb!" Mel Nichols, Sunday Express Mag. 27.2.83

"...There is no other car in this class I prefer to the Maestro... It offers style and driving satisfaction... the epitome of low-cost enjoyable 1983 transport." Frederic Manby, Yorkshire Post 15.4.83

"Maestro a Winner. Success will save jobs!" Daily Star Headline 2.3.83

"It's a car of which Austin can be proud - just watch it sell!" Drive Magazine April '83

"It outshines the competition in style, economy, roominess and price and outstrips the field in advanced technology." Car Choice April '83

"It's a winner all the way and it's the best of British." Daily Express 1.3.83

"Magnificent!" The Sun 1.3.83

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Also... abducted by rebels in Sudan

Nairobi (Reuters) - Five foreign aid workers in Sudan have been kidnapped by a self-styled secessionist group, diplomatic sources said here yesterday.

The aid workers were kidnapped last Thursday in the Boma national park in southern Sudan by a group calling itself the Liberation Front of Southern Sudan.

Those abducted were two Americans, a Canadian, a Dutch national and a West German. Their names were not immediately available.

Sudan has a long history of tension between its mainly Christian south and Muslim north. The south waged a rebellion against the north from 1955 to 1972.

Last month the Sudanese Government said it had put down a uprising in the south in which 70 rebellious soldiers were killed.

In April a group of foreign and local aid workers were taken hostage by the Tigre People's Liberation Front in Ethiopia and released earlier this month.

The sources said negotiations were going on between embassies of the nationals concerned and their captors but could give no further details.

The park is just to the west of the Ethiopian border in the south-eastern corner of Sudan, about 200 miles east of the southern provincial capital of Juba.

The Italian general election**Ruling party at 30-year low**

From Peter Nichols

Rome Signor Crisico de Mita, secretary of the governing Christian Democratic Party, which suffered a serious setback in the weekend's general election, is due today to hear the views of his immediate colleagues on what the press widely describes as a political earthquake.

The fact that the country's leading party lost six percentage points to reach the lowest point of its three decades of power, is a spectacular change.

As soon as the results were known there was talk of an extraordinary national congress to review the party's position and examine at least the possibility of a change in the secretaryship. Signor de Mita did not reject the idea in informal comments yesterday.

He said: "I may have been inadequate in putting over a policy which I believe to be the right one. This policy was not mine personally and was not just an invention. It was called for by the country."

"It was a request for change which came as well from you journalists, and we as a party responded to it. Now one might think that the demand had been put forward simply for the sake of doing so."

He is expected to summon his party's national executive for a formal inquest next week. For the moment, the one type of government which can be seen to emerge from the new parliament is the same sort of coalition in power when the last parliament was dissolved.

That was a four-party grouping led by the Christian Democrats. Signor de Mita believes that the Republicans, who did well in the elections, should come back into a five-party coalition.

The differences he saw were that the coalition this time would have less parliamentary packing and the other members would have to give more thought to the problems of government, rather than leaving everything to the Christian Democrats alone.

The other three parties to which he referred as partners are the Socialists, the Social Democrats and the Liberals.



Loss-leader: Signor de Mita, the Christian Democratic leader, letting his anxiety show.

His suggestion that responsibility would have to be shared more widely could be taken as implicitly recognizing that the Christian Democrats have lost something of their authority.

The new parliament will be convened on July 15. In the meantime, the caretaker coalition led by Signor Amintore Fanfani will continue to attend to ordinary administration. Signor Fanfani will no doubt follow the custom by promptly offering his resignation.

If the President decides to accept it he will be faced with renewed demands from both the Socialists and the Republicans for the leadership of the new government.

Party	Senate		Chamber	
	1983 (1979)	% of votes	1983 (1979)	% of votes
Christian Democrats	123 (125)	52	225 (222)	52.8
Communists	107 (109)	31.3	152 (150)	35.2
Socialists	38 (32)	11.4	73 (65)	16.4
Italian Social Movement	18 (13)	5.7	42 (35)	9.3
Republicans	10 (5)	4.7	24 (16)	5.1
Social Democrats	8 (9)	2.8	23 (20)	4.1
Radicals	6 (6)	2.2	16 (16)	3.5
Others	7 (4)	5.1	11 (9)	2.5
Prolletarian Democracy			7 (6)	1.5

He would also have to weigh the view put forward by Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Leader, that for the first time there is the possibility for the formation of a democratic government without the Christian Democrats.

If the President decides to accept it he will be faced with renewed demands from both the Socialists and the Republicans for the leadership of the new government.

Former press chief arrested again

Signor Rizzoli: Detained for questioning

Milan (AP) — Signor Angelo Rizzoli, the former chairman of the Rizzoli publishing empire, which includes the *Corriere della Sera*, was arrested early yesterday on charges of illegal transfer of funds abroad. It was his second arrest in four months.

Signor Rizzoli was taken into custody by agents of Guardia di Finanza, Italy's customs and tax police who arrested him at his home in central Milan, on a warrant issued by two Milan judges investigating the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano, one of the largest Italian private banks. He was detained pending questioning.

Signor Bruno Tassan-Din, the former managing director of the Rizzoli group, had been arrested on the same charges earlier this month.

The value of alleged illegal funds transferred abroad is estimated to be about £16.5m.

The alleged illegal transfer came to light through checks made by Italian judges on deposits in a Swiss bank.

Signor Rizzoli was first arrested with his brother Alberto last February on charges of

fraudulent bankruptcy. Both were released after several weeks in jail pending trial.

Signor Angelo Rizzoli, aged 39, the heir to a publishing dynasty with worldwide interests, lost power and control of the Rizzoli group, which he took over from his father in 1978, after difficulties arising from links to two big scandals. He was alleged to be a member of a secret Masonic lodge, P2, since outlawed by Parliament.

Greeks hold arms ship

From Mario Mediana, Athens

The Greek coastguard is holding a small British cargo ship which was found to be carrying a large consignment of arms and ammunition without proper documents.

The ship, the 350-ton Ivy B, registered at the Port of London, was said to have originated from Izmir in Turkey. It turned up in Piraeus for supplies and repairs over the weekend. Customs officials said that under a cargo of cement

Dutch pick site for missiles

From Robert Schul

Amsterdam

The Dutch Government has designated Woensdrecht air force base in the south of the Netherlands as the site where 48 medium-range Nato missiles will be deployed if the Dutch Government decides to honour the 1979 Nato two-track decision.

In a letter sent to the Lower House yesterday Mr Job de Ruiter, the Defence Minister, described the designation of Woensdrecht as a purely technical decision — the choice of the air base in no way prejudiced the Government's final decision on whether to base the missiles on Dutch soil.

Political observers believe, however, that the decision which was originally scheduled to be taken at the end of the summer is meant as a sign of good will towards Holland's Nato partners, and to intimate that The Netherlands will decide in favour of deployment if the Intermediate Nuclear Forces talks in Geneva remain without result.

In his thought that Mr Ruud Lubbers, the Prime Minister, was in favour of taking the decision now to strengthen Dr Helmut Kohl's hand on his forthcoming visit to Moscow.

In a private letter to Dr Kohl on June 7 Mr Lubbers is said to have told him that The Netherlands would seek to follow the West German example over the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles.

© MADRID: Spain's Socialist Government will not campaign either for or against continuing membership of Nato before the promised referendum, Senior Felipe Gonzalez, the Prime Minister, told party members

Extradition of Bolivian requested

From Andrew Thompson

Buenos Aires

The Argentine Foreign Ministry has received a formal request from the United States for the extradition of Senior Luis Arce Gomez, the former Bolivian Interior Minister, who is wanted by a Miami court on international drug trafficking charges.

Senior Arce Gomez, a former colonel in the Bolivian Army arrived in Argentina in October, 1982. In December the Argentine military Government granted him political asylum.

Despite this, he was arrested last month on the orders of Senior Nicanor Dibur a federal judge. Under Argentine law, Senior Arce Gomez could be held for a maximum of 45 days while a formal extradition request was awaited. In the event, the extradition request was delivered two days before the deadline.

Judge Dibur is now studying the documents forwarded from a Miami grand jury. Senior Arce Gomez and 16 other people have been accused by Mr Stanley Marcus, a United States federal attorney, of benefiting financially from a "protection racket offered to drug dealers sending cocaine to the United States.

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Neutron denial by Mitterrand

From Mario Mediana, Athens

They discovered 54 large cases of arms.

Customs officials said the 2.5 ton arms cargo included 90 machine guns, 180 automatic rifles, 10 pistols, quantities of hand grenades and 2,000 rounds of ammunition. They did not specify the country of manufacture.

The authorities said the ship's Irish master, Captain Kirk, said he had been bound for India via the canal.

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He agreed that the March municipal elections showed "a lack of confidence in the Government" and the majority of the left, but he said he had always believed that his first three years as president would be his most difficult "because of the unfinished structural reforms and the widespread world economic slump".

France, he said, was "ill-prepared for this economic war which is still being waged". The situation had been worsened, he added, by the United States "with its colossal budgetary deficit and excessively high interest rates".

He repeated his commitment to the revival of France saying that this required sacrifice from everyone, especially the wealthy. The Government's immediate priority remained the reduction of inflation to 8 per cent and 5 per cent next year along with curbing unemployment. Inflation was 9 per cent in May.

The National Assembly, dominated by the Socialists, is not due for reelection until 1986. Mitterrand's seven-year mandate as president expires in 1988.

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an increasingly bitter political climate. M. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, and other opposition figures urged him to call a referendum on his economic and social policies and consider early parliamentary elections.

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Space by
Russian
success
this time

Arts ministers come in two varieties: high profile and low profile. Norman St John Stevans was high. Paul Channon low. On the face of it Lord Gowrie should be closer to Stevans. Educated at Eton and Balliol, he regularly inhabited the gossip columns in the Fifties and Sixties – for becoming an earl at 15, for playing a teddy boy in an Eton home movie, for marrying a former pupil at the school where he taught English. And there was his poetry ("Lord Gowrie can be amazingly world-weary and has a casual transatlantic know-how that is not always unattractive" – 7LS).

But "seriousness" began to creep into the cuttings in the Seventies after we had all got over the break-up of his first marriage and the revelation that he had a manservant named Mr Mustard. The dilettante image began to be undermined by steady political work in the Lords. Eventually he became Minister of State for Employment and then deputy to James Prior in Northern Ireland – a role in which he now says he deliberately cultivated a high profile for political ends.

Now he is at Arts – as if his art-dealing, poetic and aesthetic past had



Lord Gowrie (left), in his first major interview since he became Minister for the Arts, tells Bryan Appleyard how he hopes to tackle the job

THE TIMES WEDNESDAY JUNE 29 1983

THE ARTS

Nearer the heart of the economic debate

suddenly caught up with him. Yet, perhaps conscious that it always looks as if any MP who has been to the opera is in the running for this now peripheral post, he firmly argues that that is not the point.

"I have strong artistic taste and strong prejudices myself. But my own feeling is that if I'm appropriate at all it's not because of this background or those tastes, it is a matter of a number of fields I have a rather strong practical experience of the economic suburbs of the artistic centres – in the art business and the recording industry. It's important when one is arguing as a Minister, you have more credibility."

The emphasis, therefore, is to be on good sense and good management. The arts are as much part of

the central economic debate as anything else. On the basis of this analysis Lord Gowrie went to Mrs Thatcher and argued the case for moving the Ministry out of the Department of Education and Science. It is now technically under the Privy Council but, he firmly maintains, only answerable to the Prime Minister, a quality it shares with his other job as head of the Management and Personnel Office.

"That doesn't mean that Athens arrives tomorrow, but it does amount to the establishing of the Arts Ministry nearer the centre than ever been."

At that centre is, of course, economics. And economics these days tends to mean financial stringency and the management of deficits. There will be no significant

increase in available funds so the arts, in order to achieve any growth at all, will have to tighten up management and streamline themselves like any other operation.

"What I'm really trying to say is: all right, the arts are micro in terms of the total numbers of people or money involved or compared with other aspects of the national budget, but the problems they face are the same, whether you are dealing with the economy in its larger emphasis or with the Royal Opera House or the Arts Council. We have found enormous areas to improve our own internal procedures and my job is to continue that push within government. Now maybe government is soggier than other organizations but I suspect the other organizations are soggy as well."

The drive is on for value for money. It is a negative role but the Minister sees it as essential in order to achieve anything positive. His emphasis may be distressing for the organizations, most of whom feel they have been on their uppers for some years now, but at least they may welcome his objectivity and commitment to the arm's-length ideology.

"They don't want to be told by the Arts Minister that they should produce better plays. If I started to be a colourful and up-front kind of aesthetic I think I would run into the most furious criticisms and well-aimed brickbats."

In response to the widely-voiced suspicion that the Government has been putting its placent in key positions in the arts he asserts that

the Tories are, in fact, "reliable and jealous guardians of the independence of these bodies" and he attacks Ken Livingstone and Tony Banks for pushing the arts towards centralized direction and political control.

Yet it is difficult to believe that the efficiency drive does not have some implications for the policy and direction of the Arts Council.

Perhaps the Minister betrays himself when he points out that more emphasis on subsidising the individual artist directly would be cost-effective – "In economic terms this is attractive because a few thousand pounds can really hit the spot." Such a move, of course, would represent a significant change of direction but the Minister is at pains to stress that it is only how he would argue "if I were on the Arts Council".

Elsewhere the orthodoxy appears to prevail. He warmly endorses the controversial appointment of Luke Ritner as Secretary-General of the Arts Council and he pledges continued commitment to the growth of private sponsorship "not to relieve us of our obligation but to improve the overall picture". So, in spite of the cuttings, perhaps the profile is to be low. Lord Gowrie wants to be Minister for the Arts, implying a humbly representative role rather than parliamentary connoisseurship, a Channon rather than a Stevans.

That role may reflect a genuine analysis of what is required but it also must to some extent reflect his personal desire to remain "at the centre of the debate". Its precise implications for the arts would seem to be more of the same, though it is at least to be dished out by a poet.

As I leave the Old Admiralty Building where the Ministry now dwells, the press officer disingenuously asks what I thought of his boss. "Well, he's not like his press cuttings", I reply, sensing that this is what he wants to hear. "No, he's not", he agrees with scarcely disguised relief.

Television

Cosmetic changes

The Johannesburg Wanderers Club was once a strictly white preserve, now, as Ron Pickering explained in South Africa Sport and the Boycott (BBC 1), its members "point with pride to the fact that it now has 20 blacks among its 14,000 members". That observation points to one dilemma within South Africa, and within South African sport. The Whites have been so committed to, and dependent upon, the notion of apartheid that even the smallest change is to them extraordinary. To those on the outside, it seems almost derisory – less than nothing, in fact, as it represents only a token or cosmetic change.

There is, of course, discrimination still and Mr Pickering's forceful commentary examined many aspects of it: the lack of sporting facilities within the black townships, the inadequate pitches, the occasional Black allowed to use the predominantly white gymnasium. Nowhere could the fallacy of "separate but equal" development be shown more clearly and Mr Pickering's conclusion seemed to be that, although at a professional level South African sport is becoming non-racial, at an amateur level it remains resolutely segregationist.

The problem for South Africa is that its social injustices can be seen quite clearly in a sporting context: although it was suggested that you cannot have normal sport in an abnormal society (I would like the idea of a "normal society" defined, however), the brutalities of the Soviet regime are not to be discerned, for example, in the composition of their Olympic teams.

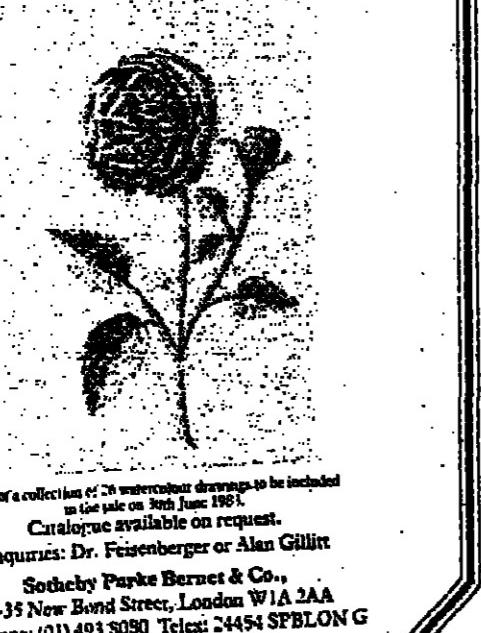
Nevertheless sport is an indication, or representation, of a nation's culture – and that is precisely the problem. If white South Africans insist upon a policy of separate development, then genuinely desegregated sport will seem to them to be the first stage in the dissolution of that which they wish to preserve. Token changes, or changes within the context of apartheid itself, are all they can allow. The danger in concentrating upon sport alone is that it might lead to the assumption that, since it is only sport, desegregation can be accomplished with the same ease as, for example, American athletics were banned from the Moscow Olympics. If it is to be accomplished, it will only be as part of a much larger and more tortuous process.

Peter Ackroyd

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Paris galleries

Manet's awkward honesty

In some ways Manet is the most mysterious of the Impressionists. Not the obvious way, of course: on the contrary, a visitor to the great inclusive show at the Grand Palais which is how Paris marks the centenary of Manet's death may well find himself rather in the position of the man who would have liked Hamlet more if it had not been so full of quotations. There are certainly no major revelations in the way of important pictures we have never seen before (at least in reproduction), and one has to work quite hard so as not to let this slight déjâ vu quality become a drawback to the show. It is, in any case, unavoidable:

Manet was after all (apart from Bazile, killed in the Franco-Prussian War), the earliest dead and the shortest lived of the Impressionist brotherhood, and his production was never comparable to that of, say, Monet or Renoir. In this show we have virtually all his principal works, with a very generous selection of the lesser. The question it poses is not so much whether we can find a new and different Manet as how we respond to the opportunity, for once, of seeing Manet alone and seeing him whole.

The excitements of the show do not lie on the surface; but they are very definitely there. What we see, in effect, is the birth of a modern painter. As every student remembers, and a few hold against him, Manet was the least willing rebel of all the Impressionists, the least

inclined to break with the whole Salon system of official French art, the one who most desperately wanted acceptance, respectability and his Légion d'Honneur (which he got, ironically, just before his death). In several respects Manet is most, as we would say, Victorian of all the Impressionists. It is not really surprising that by 1907 one of Proust's characters was observing that the scandalous quality of the nude Olympia had evaporated and "C'a fair d'une chose d'Ingres", or that Britons faced with Le Musique aux Tuilleries of 1862, may find themselves ever so faintly reminded of Frith.

Probably something like that is what Manet's conscious mind wanted. But as we follow his career chronologically, from the early copies and echoes of Delacroix, Rubens, Murillo, Velasquez and Rembrandt, we see a painter driven irresistibly by what he sees, and how his own evolving sensibility forces him to see it, into a route he would rather not travel and a way of artistic life he would not have chosen at all. What is most astonishing about this grand succession of paintings is their awkward, uncomfortable honesty. It is something which emerges from the works one by one, but much more powerfully from seeing them all in context. To begin with, they are more socially than technically uncompromising: we can feel again the shock that must have been caused in the early 1860s by an unsparing image like L'Z

even more it is a show to blow your mind.

The Manet show runs until August 1. It makes an intriguing comparison with a show on the other side of town, Claude Monet au temps de Giverny at the Centre Culturel du Marais, which runs until July 17. This also is, by coincidence, a centenary show: in 1883 Monet died and Monet entered a new lease of life by moving into what was to be his home and

one of his principal subjects for the rest of his life, his house at Giverny. The show, therefore, is limited to work Monet did after Manet's death and gives one to wonder, fruitlessly, how Monet would have developed given even half of Monet's remaining 43 years of life. Monet's development, as vividly catalogued here (with many pictures long unseen in Europe) is one of the most astonishing odysseys of modern painting, from the

Theatre

"Y"

Piccadilly

Finally unveiled after three months of all-too-public postponements and rewrites, this show has a new title that still, if you pronounce it as everybody will, seems to express justifiable self-doubt. The backing is American, but it is for no musical, rather for a tacky piece of dinner-cabaret à la Partienne, that the harmlessly grandiose interior of the Piccadilly has had its stalls ripped out for jampacked tables and its proscenium and boxes crowded with mussel shells and seaweed. His rendering of Violetta's *bridissi* from *Trovatore* suggests that he might understand the drag singer in *A Patriot for Me* if this show closes quickly enough.

His performance is an unsatisfying mixture of epicene prancing, nippy conjuring tricks, like drawing a sword through a lady or sawing her in half, and technical tricks like going airborne as an angel, for which the technical staff might justifiably have demanded a curtain call as showy as his. Most of the real singing is left to

scene where everybody ends up undressing, then you are not far off. A subsequent scene, where bare-breasted chorus girls in black and white feathers impersonating tigers get ordered round the stage by a black boy with a whip, shows that these producers have nothing to do with the most tasteless soft-porn cabaret.

And who is Arturo Brachetti? His name suggests he may be an Italian nephew of a well-loved British dame, but even Dame Hilda Brackett would baulk at partnering a girl miming (and most of the numbers are mimed) while strung with mussel shells and seaweed. His

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Nicola Kimber, whose legs are lovely and whose French is about as good as the songs deserve.

I was seated too close to judge, but the dancing looked sharp enough and our black waitress' performance was more fun than most up on stage.

In the last resort, only a nightife punter in the £30-a-head group could say whether this is too fatty (or fatty enough) for the buying market, and would hardly care if the impresarios could probably have endowed an orphanage with what they spent on it.

Anthony Masters

Concert

Tuckwell Quintet St John's/Radio 3

The weather had turned round in a grey Smith Square, but the Tuckwell Wind Quintet brought the warm languor of the South of France to St John's for Monday's BBC lunchtime concert, in a delightful performance of Milhaud's suite *La Cheminée du roi René*.

The Monet retrospective of a couple of seasons back was a solid, Establishment job. This show, as usual in the Marais, is an adventure, first washing you with sound (Debussy, of course)

in a blinding white space, then leading you through a maze of small, irregularly-shaped rooms which bring together variations on the same theme or offer sudden startling glimpses through a narrow opening of what is coming next. Nor does the show gloss over Monet's curious lapses: some of the paintings from the period just before his cataract operation are very unpleasant indeed, with their coarse handling of paint and bilious colouring. But it must also be said that there are similar lapses of judgment even when there was nothing wrong with his sight: right next to paintings of miraculous delicacy like *Maisons à Falaise, bord de l'eau* are the almost wilfully raw-edged paintings of rock and sea at Belle-Ile. At least, that is how I see the comparison; others, I suppose, might appreciate the extroversion of the Belle-Ile paintings and find the mist-and-snow scenes wishy-washy. The Marais' show does not take sides, but admirably gathers the materials and leaves the judgments up to you.

John Russell Taylor

Hilary Finch

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Dance

Symphony in D Sadler's Wells

Having taken seven years to reach London, Jiří Kylian's *Symphony in D* has hit the town in a big way, with three different companies giving it here within three weeks. Luckily, it is a ballet that actually benefits from such exposure: every cast we have seen in it brings out new touches:

The Houston Ballet led off the series at Sadler's Wells on Monday. Nothing in their London repertory has shown better the company's strength. The ballet is an elaborate joke about the taurisms and tribulations of a ballet dancer's work. More or less everything that can go wrong does so, but it is only funny because in fact everything goes right, the false steps are impeccably done and the misplaced partnering comes off smoothly.

The joke starts with the title, the music actually being parts of two separate symphonies by Haydn, the "Clock" and the "Hum". That principle of fragmentation and juxtaposition is also, through Kylian's choreography, making the jokes look different according to how the dancers tackle their roles.

Irving Wardle

greeting the Houston dancers in it acknowledges their style, skill and engaging presentation. Ben Stevenson, their director, has built a consistently strong team. I only wish I could enjoy his own choreography. But the theatrical flair that holds his *Peer Gynt* together is less apt for smaller, concentrated works.

Luckily, most of the audience responded more enthusiastically than I could to his "L". In that, an all-male cast performed energetic steps in a winsome way to crash-bang percussion, as what we are told is a tribute to Li Zimino. *Zheng Ban Qiao* is a tribute to an eighteenth-century Chinese painter of that name. He spent his life studying bamboo: not a subject that lends itself to dance. Li Cunxin looks alternately earnest or inspired. Jamie Parker drifts through and the ensemble wave poles or hands gift-wrapped to suggest bamboo shoots.

In the remaining work, Doris Humphrey's *Water Music*, women arch and lower their backs while crouching and run in lines that meet and fall back. It is meant to suggest moving water, but either Humphrey was off form when she made it (1928) or the reconstruction does her choreography less than justice.

The continuous chuckles

Nick Lowe and Paul Carrack Dingwalls

Even in these times, pop music occasionally opens up to admit something that is neither self-consciously serious nor relentlessly frivolous, that believes in the ultimate power of the well-placed unison triplet, that thinks in terms of a straightforward analysis of the human condition: "She used to do the Pommy, she used to do the Stroll – I knew the bride when she used to rock and roll".

Nick Lowe wrote those lines, in a song which, given time, Chuck Berry and Eddie Cochran might have composed together. He has a lot more where that came from, and we heard much of it on Monday night when he and his current partner Paul Carrack inaugurated the Capital Radio Music Festival's week at Dingwalls in front of an audience prepared to lose pounds in sweat so as to enjoy their music in the intimate context from which it sprang.

Lowe and Carrack think in three-minute chunks, and they proceeded like the best radio show you could imagine. Trading lead vocal parts, with Lowe on bass guitar and Carrack on keyboards, accompanied by Martin Belmont's all-action guitar and Bobby Irwin's drums, they produced a beautifully varied set which made it all the more mysterious that neither has come up with a hit in recent months.

The fault is hardly theirs, since the virtues of Carrack's "How Long", which he sang with Ace, and Lowe's "Cruel to Be Kind" persist in their more recent compositions. Who could resist Carrack's white soul delivery of "Lesson in Love", "Always Better With You" and "I Need You" (this last a perfect Lowe-penned pastiche of Smokey Robinson's compositions for the Temptations) or Lowe's current single, "Ragin' Eyes", a simmering country rocker more potent than anything the California cowboys can invent?

This concert also included "Burnin'", Lowe's aptly titled rockabilly piece; the Moss Allison-style "Once is Too Much"; a pleasing treatment of Wilson Pickett's "634-5789"; and a lengthy dub-reggae coda tacked on to "How Long", featuring Belmont's most eloquent work. The music had the raucous glare of fairgrounds and the introspective wonder of the bedroom. Dancette, emotional dynamite.

Richard Williams

SPECTRUM

Showdown at County Hall

The GLC and its controversial overlord Ken Livingstone are under threat. As the Tories talk of abolition, David Walker looks at how the authority spends its money, and why Mrs Thatcher is gunning for it

The Greater London Council has two faces: Kenwood as well as Ken Livingstone.

On one side is a benign public authority which helps keep life in the capital civilized. It runs the computer that makes the traffic lights change colour in sequence along the Cromwell Road, renews the gaskets on the fire brigade's pumps, replaces the lavatorial tiles along the Rotherhithe Tunnel, promotes Purcell at the Queen Elizabeth Hall and screws up blue plaques to dead dignitaries.

The other GLC is sometimes less visible, but often much more controversial. It spends large sums on "planning", shuffles public money from ratepayers to the London Lesbian and Gay Centre, and meets on the third Tuesday of the month in a Parliament-sized debating chamber to bicker and swap rhetoric between the parties in front of half a dozen yawning members of the public.

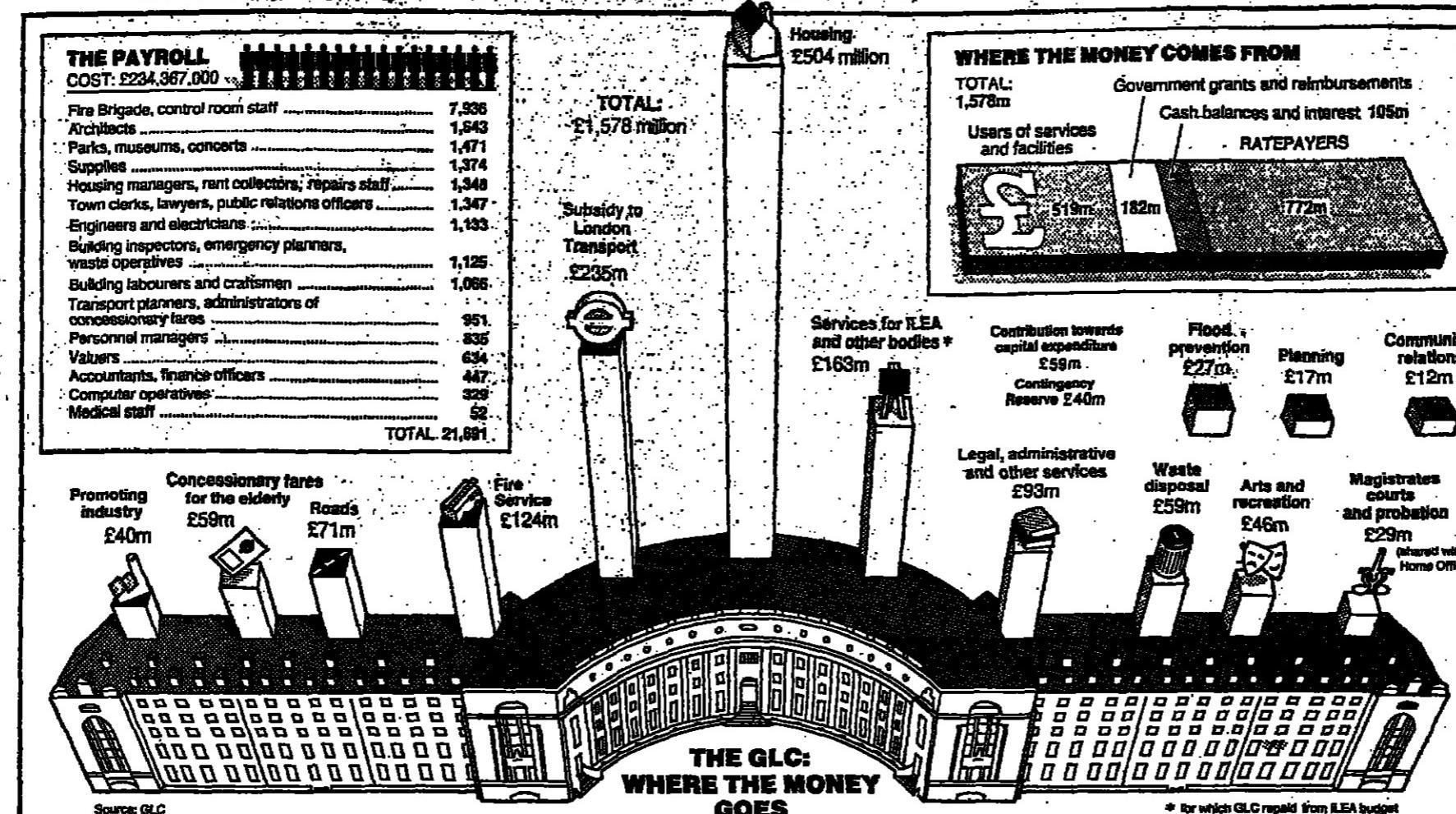
When there is talk of abolishing the GLC - as now, though not for the first time - ask, first, which of the GLCs is for the chop. Stop the Kenwood open-air concerts on warm June evenings and middle-class amenity suffers; close down the Woolwich Ferry and a lifeline in a neglected part of south-east London is cut. But abolish the job of the "chief economic planner" and who will care? End those County Hall shenanigans that pass for local democracy at work and how many Londoners will even register the fact?

Joe Public or Ms Londoner cannot so far outside their doors without the GLC's functions making some impact. In Tower Hamlets and Thamestead, in fact, the GLC may be a Londoner's landlord.

In the street, the GLC sited the pedestrian crossing he uses to get to the bus stop. His red bus journey is subsidized from rates the GLC collects. The council painted the white lines that mark the bus priority lane; its engineers periodically inspect the bridge that carries the bus over the Thames.

In the office, our Londoner's safety depends, in part, on inspections by GLC firemen. His waste paper ends up after collection by the borough council - at a GLC transfer station, eventually to be burnt or buried.

At the weekend, the GLC provides football pitches (231 in all), adventure



playgrounds and piers for the pleasure craft on the Thames. It runs the "culture bunker" on the South Bank and subsidizes the Museum of London.

The organization which provides these services will have, during 1983-84, a gross turnover of about £1.5 billion. Its County Hall cousin, the Inner London Education Authority (which is legally, a sub-committee of the GLC, but which is in practice a separate organism), costs another £1.1 billion. Over in St James's is the headquarters of the third arm of the London municipal body, London Transport. Its revenue budget in 1983 is about £750 million, of which the GLC supplies £235 million. By law the GLC has to approve LT's budget and its major spending decisions, though otherwise LT runs as an autonomous body.

The centre of the GLC empire is County Hall, built in the 1930s by Herbert Morrison and still resolute in its wood-panelled massiveness of a bygone era when people were proud of their councils. Joe Public rarely walks the many miles of County Hall corridor, which is as well because he would be beset by several nagging questions. What do all the people behind these wooden doors actually do? How much of the £770m contributed by ratepayers to the GLC's coffers sinks into this bottomless bureaucratic well?

The firemen, the barrier-builders and the park keepers are the visible GLC. But in County Hall are the hidden functionaries: for "members' services" (£3m); the "policy and intelligence programme group" (169 strong) which is in addition to "economic policy analysis" (cost £2m). The less visible GLC includes millions of outstanding loans to housing associations, which the Strongbridge

affair has shown to be a risky use of ratepayers' money.

And at the top of the pile are the politicians, 92 elected for single-member areas based on the parliamentary constituencies, who are provided with secretaries, phones and facilities that drool over.

How will the problem of the two GLCs be resolved by those civil servants who, according to the Queen's Speech, are now busy working on proposals for abolition?

The table gives a rough guide to GLC functions. Some, like the Thames barrier, are indisputably London-wide. Whoever occupies County Hall, some public body will have to meet its debt interest and carry out its maintenance - and that of the Thames bridges.

Some GLC functions, like parks, are shared with the borough councils and could be allocated to them. Camden Council, for example, maintains Waterlow Park, 350 yards away from Hampstead Heath, which belongs to the GLC: why not give the heath to Camden? In theory the fire brigade could be split into 32 parts - more likely the government would put it under the Home Office, like the Metropolitan Police.

Other GLC functions could, were Mrs Thatcher to follow the advice of some of her radical-right advisers, be

privatized. Let Londoners cease to get their Beethoven and Bartok on the cheap, invite an entrepreneur to bid for the Festival Hall complex.

But will abolition of the GLC save money? Privatizing the I'veagh Bequest or economizing on old people's travel would save, but would also be controversial. Some £80m could be saved - at a proverbial stroke - by repealing such Livingstone innovations as the GLC's community relations and industry and employment programmes. In large measure these consist of grants to "voluntary" groups or provide employment for highly-paid County Hall functionaries (whose number has increased this year by 800).

At a guess, some 9 per cent of the GLC rates bill (which costs an owner occupier more than £3 a week on average) could be saved without much inconvenience to the Londoner (albeit with some squeezing by recipients of grants). Save a further 16 per cent by ending the GLC's housing function - but the cost would have to be borne by the boroughs such as Tower Hamlets and Greenwich which would assume the responsibility, and besides there is still debt interest to find. For the rest, major savings can only come from cuts in the subsidy to London Transport or employing fewer firemen. Or letting the traffic lights go on the blink.

GLC Function	London-wide	Could be transferred to boroughs	Could be candidates for privatization
Fire	●		
Waste disposal		●	
Flood prevention/River Thames	●	●	●
London Transport subsidy			●
Roads, crossings	●		
Housing	●	●	
Arts and recreation		●	

The Livingstone factor . . .

The Greater London Council's fate was sealed not when Mrs Thatcher won her second term but a decade ago in a never-ending series of hearings on a massive document known as the Greater London Development Plan.

Intended to be the blueprint for the capital's future, pinpointing growth centres and drawing cross-town routes, the plan was still-born. The oil-price boom, recession and the rejection of Maplin as the site of a third airport helped kill it. But the main reason behind its failure went deeper. It was the GLC's lack of power. Called a "strategic" authority by the 1963 London Government Act which established it, the GLC could not compel either the boroughs below it or the government above it. And when regional planning went out of fashion in the mid-1970s, the council was left with only a residual role.

Even its conception was the result of a compromise. The Tory government of the day wanted to kill off the perennially Labour-controlled London County Council, which covered the inner area, but did not want to offend the powerful suburban counties and extend the GLC boundaries to the limits of the conurbation. The GLC could not be trusted with running the Metropolitan Police, which remained under central control and when, in 1969, a Labour government gave the GLC responsibility for London Transport's finance, the council botched the job.

The GLC became a classic instance of a pendulum authority, veering from Conservative to Labour every four years. One of the sharpest changes occurred in 1973, when, upon Labour's assumption of power, a Con-

servative plan for a "motorway box" in central London was immediately scrapped.

Abolition of the council has now become practical politics for two reasons. The first does Mrs Thatcher's government little credit. In 1979 she was faced with implementing a rash promise she had made in 1974 to do away with household rates ministers

were set to work. Months later grand rates reform was as far away as ever and - so as to be seen to be doing radical things with an expensive authority enjoying few friends - abolition of the GLC, together with the metropolitan counties, was suggested to fill the gap.

Abolition had been talked about previously, in a desultory way, until a Conservative elder statesman, Lord Marshall, did a

little to clinch the argument against the council was Mr Ken Livingstone.

At County Hall the Livingstone phenomenon at first meant,

in the words of Miss Valerie Wise, the house feminist, "sitting at a life-size Monopoly board".

But there followed the Law Lords' rejection of the GLC's cheap fares scheme and legal objections to Labour's complicated plans for enterprise boards and industrial regeneration.

One of the most striking aspects of the Livingstone regime

has been its unparalleled gener-

osity with grants of money to

groups of all kinds, with the effect

of building a stage army of people

who derive their livelihood from

the GLC but do not appear on its

employment list.

In the two years since he

attained power Mr Livingstone

has made himself - or been

made, since he has had specula-

tion attention from the mass

media - into a national celebrity.

Some would claim he is the best-

known socialist politician in the

country. He certainly is a vocal

aficionado of the Government's

policies of municipal economy

and financial prudence.

Mrs Thatcher has little to fear

from the GLC's Conservatives.

In recent years they have been

riven, and only last week they lost

three of their members after

criticisms of their role in the

management of housing associa-

tions to which the GLC had lent

money.

The London boroughs' attitude

towards County Hall is equivocal.

The Tory boroughs, led by

Kensington and Westminster,

have for some time been agitating

for the end of the GLC and its

precept - the amount the

boroughs have to collect from

ratepayers on its behalf. The

Labour boroughs, especially

those in the centre, defend their

party colleagues at the GLC for

their role in transferring resources

from rich to less well-off parts of

the capital. But they are often

critical of the duplication of

planning and road management

functions with County Hall.

One thing is certain: the day

Mrs Thatcher's Government

abolishes the GLC, the only

people who will be on the streets

will be Mr Livingstone and

Labour Party politicians. The

public will not be moved.

moreover...
Miles Kington

Do you read
me, Luton
Airport?

For many of us, sitting around at Gatwick or Luton airports on our holidays is the only chance we get to catch up on current reading. Here is a selection of new summer books which will fit neatly into hand luggage or, later, airport litter bins.

Starving Makes You Fat (Dutch Elm Books, £6.95). Geoffrey Cannon has evolved the amazing theory that going without food altogether makes you put on weight. He has studied the case histories of 50 political figures who went on hunger strike but then went on to gain weight when their demands had been met. At least two of them became president of their country. Cannon's conclusion: don't fast unless you take politics seriously.

Terrorism Makes Yasser Arafat (Chathe Windus, 1983). Richard Wunderling traces the decline of Arafat's power in the past year and evolves the amazing theory that it is entirely due to demoralization caused by people constantly coming up to him and saying "I'm Yasser, Gizza job, I can do it." This goes against the normal theory that his decline is due to wearing pyjamas and never shaving. Either way, it is a sombre study of a once powerful man ousted by younger, more fiery rivals.

The Battle For The Sunday Times (Observer Gossip Team, £3.50). A hastily produced volume covering the bloodless coup whereby strong man Frank Giles was ousted by fiery, thrusting 23-year-old Andrew Neil, in an effort to get down the weight of *The Sunday Times*. It failed dismally; the paper is still grossly obese and weighed down by unread sections.

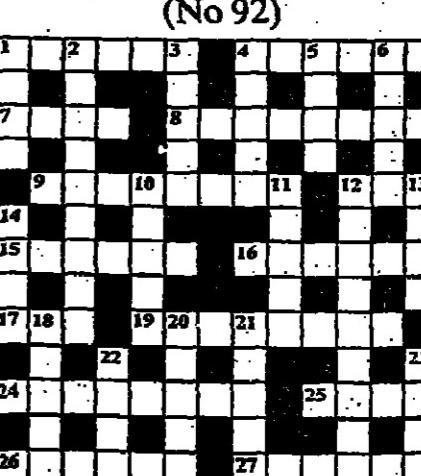
The Battle For Private Eye (Military Study Unit, £1.5). A sober but gripping study of last week's bloodless coup in which elder statesman Richard Ingrams was ousted by seven-year-old Ian Hislop, dynamic ex-editor of the *Economist* Komic Kuts Section. The conclusion of the 600-page study is that thrusting, fiery young men will always, with the proper tactics, take over an ailing command. This is followed by a hastily written appendix covering Ingrams's return from holiday to take over from the ailing, worn-out seven-and-a-half-year-old Hislop.

Running Makes You Go Backwards (Hamilton House, £8.50). After a lifelong study of running, Geoffrey Cannon has come up with the revolutionary theory that, although the vast majority of joggers go forwards, running backwards may actually be better for you. By exercising seldom used muscles, it has a more immediate effect on the body and does wonderful things to the metabolic rate (there is a diagram). In time it may lead to your becoming editor of *The Sunday Times*, though Mr Cannon is too modest to stress his own candidature.

The History of St Frank-Giles-in-the-Strand (Bettman Press, £2.00). This wonderful old structure receives a sympathetic treatment, combined with an appeal for more money now that it is not so often used. There is a drawing.

My Yorkshire (Riding Press, £7.95). Roy Hattersley puts forward a persuasive argument for his election as leader of the Yorkshire Writers Party, ahead of such fancied candidates as Keith Waterhouse, Michael Parkinson, Fred Trueman, etc. His claims to have the biggest collection of tram tickets in the country are not in doubt; more problematical is his insistence that only writers born in Yorkshire are qualified to captain or even join the party. This seems a deliberate ploy to disqualify the hugely popular James Herriot. There is a photograph of a gobstopper.

Travel Gets You Nowhere (Stationery Press). Geoffrey Cannon has spent a lifetime going all over the globe; now he concludes that he might just as well have stayed at home for all the effect it had on his weight, knowledge or indeed chances of editing *The Sunday Times*. His conclusion: you can learn much more about the world by reading about it than going there, especially by buying books like *Travel Gets You Nowhere*.

CONCISE CROSSWORD
(No 92)

ACROSS:

1 Streets (6)

4 See (6)

7 Wheel spindle (4)

WEDNESDAY PAGE

JOANNA LUMLEY'S DIARY

Of maxi-jodhpurs and Denver boots

I parked very near the shop... well, on the pavement outside, to be exact... and candered inside. In these days of restricted parking and Denver Boots, I find it is often safer to drive straight to your destination, nip in, nip out, and speed off. The lack of logic in the application of the Boot astounds me: if the car is so dangerously parked, is causing such congestion, why weld it to the spot for two or three hours? I must say they are quite a gay colour... but I digress. Inside the shop, which was having a sale, I had climbed into a pair of white, sown-off jodhpurs which, not displaying lucidly enough their size of the label, were far too big. Suddenly the manageress cried "Look out! Traffic warden! run!" "But... I said, pointing at the trousers, "Run!" she repeated. Pausingly only to throw on a surgeon's shirt and some dark glasses, I galloped out, activated the



machine and parked by the dustbins in the next street. As I walked back past a pavement cafe, I was aware that all eyes were on my vast short breeches and the enormous amount of sale labels fluttering off hem waist, neck and sleeve. When I got back, it appeared that the young warden would have been happy to leave me in my safe, illegal position for the time it would have taken me to de-brake and say so.

My beloved Aunt notched up threescore and ten on Thursday, which is difficult to believe as she is still whistled at by drivers as she vaults on and off buses. We celebrated with a surprise party; some of us were expected, but the secret guests made very satisfactory entrances and were greeted with cries of amazement and displays of affectionate disbelief. We dined at a favourite restaurant, ate sumptuous fare, propped our elbows on the table. The Aunt, who has hitherto always seemed in command of her marbles, said to no one in particular: "Oh, darlings, it's just like that gran-marie Jo does... This is Your Buff".

Diddly-dum on a good train to Bournemouth to see a dear one in his summer show at the Pavilion. Maybe it was the baking, hazy sunlight or the bland blue waste of the sea: whatever spell Bournemouth wove, I was caught in a trice in its archaic net. We set off to see Corfe Castle, windows wound down in the small car, arms already going brown in the sun. The great jagged ruins loomed above us as we parked in a leafy lane, and walked under the ramparts along a shady footpath in flowered solitude. This is the way to see castles: imagining them as they were before the

philistine Cromwell reduced them to rubble, contemplating in silence the stony strength of the architecture. We turned the corner and came upon several school outings, two groups of foreign visitors and squadrons of toddlers. The school children were the first to spot us. "Hi de hi Sapphire," they yelled, getting in both in one, as it were. We pulled up to the crumpling masonry with set smiles, and gazed across the steeping countryside far below. "Cooee Purdey", said a face a foot away, framed in an archway. "Hi de hi."

As we stumbled hastily through the castle gates into the village, the air rang with hoots of recognition, the towers bristled with beady eyes.

Another trip to Dorset - West, this time - to stay with favourite cousins on a small farm, deep in a bush green valley with a trout pond, and surrounded by hills covered with gorse, foxgloves and rabbits. Dine on home-grown everything. Sleep like the dead: rise early to help feed the chickens and geese, ducks and bantams. Catch horses and ride round farm. Change into silk dress, put on face and drive to Yerlif to open Scout Fayre. Walk through guard of honour cubs, while band plays. Speeches of welcome and then judge baby competition. (This was the only bad bit of the day: how can you judge babies? They clearly don't give a button, but the anxious faces of the parents still haunt me. When I was a baby, I could easily have been given to a zoo). Stroll around stalls: buy basket, child's car, necklace (30p). Five on a Secret Trail, pencils, scones, the lot. Win Grannie doll in lucky draw. (Actually, I don't think I did win it: I think she gave her to me to make up for my spectacular bad luck in the other lucky draws). Farewells, drive back to the Smoke, with brown eggs, sponge cakes, and flowers.



This summer weekends are full of fetes, fairs and open days. On Sunday Battersea Park jammed with would-be mountaineers and reggae bands on the Capital Venture Day, last week the long hot day at Chessington, where the police and the Variety Club played co-hosts to 13,000 children. On Tuesday, we have a rather smaller occasion: the launch of the appeal for Chiswick Family Rescue. I went down to the Refuge on Friday to help with the television film and saw again the crammed, dingy rooms, the hopeless inadequacy of the kitchen, the bedrooms where damp bunks jostle babies' cots, the broken windows and bare light bulbs. One small boy followed us around, watching me closely. "You look different from a month ago," he said, looking critically at the voguish plait at the back of my head. "Last time you were younger."

Each morning she would say, as if in the grip of some compulsion, that she could not, would not, live out the day. She seemed driven out of her mind by black clouds of horror beyond her control. It was also beyond our limits to cope as day after day we tried everything to help her, from hours of sympathetic and loving listening to more practical methods such as long swims and walks.

Feeling out of our depth, we took her to our own local doctor. He assured us that it was highly unlikely that she would actually attempt or succeed in committing suicide, and prescribed anti-depressants. We got the distinct impression that we were over-reacting in his view.

I was not convinced, and became increasingly anxious if I called her and got no reply from her room. At the end of the week she decided to return to her job, and with considerable misgivings we saw her on the train.

The following Saturday, Anne rang us to say that between them she and Jane's GP had got Jane admitted into the psychiatric unit of the hospital she had been attending as an outpatient. Jane had gone

"Sex and the 61-year-old Ms" (Wednesday page, June 22).

If one understands and is not afraid of sex, it can still be enjoyed by the elderly. Helen Gurney Brown is a successful and wealthy lady but I was appalled at the length she goes for her health and appearance. One really wonders how she finds time for anything else, let alone preparing her husband's breakfast. It is always pleasing to come across an elegant woman who allows herself to grow old gracefully, showing signs of character in her face instead of the deadpan look that often follows the affliction of old age.

The three other tenants were away on holiday - two of the rooms were deserted, the other locked. It was a stifling hot night, and seemed to get more and more oppressive as the hours dragged on. I thought of telephoning my husband, but de-

pended against it. What could he do, far away in Hampshire? After all, Jane might yet walk in... Around midnight, we decided to try to get some sleep. John and Anne went to their room upstairs, and I lay down on the sitting-room sofa. I wanted to hear any sound of a key in the front door lock.

It was not just the knowledge that my daughter was missing that chilled my blood that hot summer evening last year. It was the realization that the hospital, where I thought she was being safely looked after, had let her go. The fact that they had been obliged by law to let her discharge herself nearly led to her death later that night.

Jane had been ill for some time. Recurrent eating problems of anorexic type, interspersed with periods of depression had plagued her late teens and young adulthood. Last winter she had been further weakened by glandular fever and, urged by ourselves and her London GP, she had been attending the psychiatric department at a nearby hospital on a weekly basis.

The summer months had seen little improvement in the depression. Life at work had become more uncertain, and redundancies were cutting into the staff at the office where Jane worked. The fact that her younger sister, Anne, had recently married seemed only to rub in her own problems.

Then in July came a devastating family blow - my husband and I were both unexpectedly made redundant at the school where we worked, and were obliged to move from the house which had been home to all the children almost as long as they could remember. We moved to our new home, an old thatched cottage, on an oppressively hot day towards the end of the month. Anne and her husband, John, had come down from London to bring Jane with them. All day long, as we sweated in and out with our belongings, she lay face down under a tree on the lawn, saying she wished she were dead. Over the next few days, things got steadily worse.

Each morning she would say, as if in the grip of some compulsion, that she could not, would not, live out the day. She seemed driven out of her mind by black clouds of horror beyond her control. It was also beyond our limits to cope as day after day we tried everything to help her, from hours of sympathetic and loving listening to more practical methods such as long swims and walks.

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willingly, at the end of a week in which she had alarmed her office companions by talk of throwing her self from the windows, and distressed her boss by saying she would never see him again as she would be dead by Monday.

We felt relieved that Jane was in safe hands at last, and would now begin to receive appropriate help. On the Monday I went up to London to visit her. Anne and John gave me supper, and we walked to the hospital. It was then that I learned that my gravely depressed, suicidal daughter had left the hospital at lunchtime. Discharged herself, with their consent. A nurse even got out a rule-book to show me that they had no way to stop her.

I felt a rising tide of panic. "But why weren't we TOLD?"

"She's over age, and didn't ask for anyone to be told."

Incredible as it seemed, they were not responsible.

"What do we do now?" I asked hopelessly. The nurse shrugged, saying sympathetically. "You could try looking for her."

Horrible fantasies raced through my imagination

How do you start looking for someone who is missing in central London? You ring the Metropolitan Police with a description and list her as a missing person. You ring everyone you can think of who might have seen her or know something. Jane had already been missing for eight hours.

We returned to the house and searched her bedroom for any clue that she might have returned. But Anne could tell at a glance that nothing had been altered or disturbed since Jane left for the hospital. We walked rather desperately round the rest of the house; nothing to be occupied.

The three other tenants were away on holiday - two of the rooms were deserted, the other locked. It was a stifling hot night, and seemed to get more and more oppressive as the hours dragged on. I thought of telephoning my husband, but de-

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It was not just the knowledge that my daughter was missing that chilled my blood that hot summer evening last year. It was the realization that the hospital, where I thought she was being safely looked after, had let her go. The fact that they had been obliged by law to let her discharge herself nearly led to her death later that night.

Jane had been ill for some time. Recurrent eating problems of anorexic type, interspersed with periods of depression had plagued her late teens and young adulthood. Last winter she had been further weakened by glandular fever and, urged by ourselves and her London GP, she had been attending the psychiatric department at a nearby hospital on a weekly basis.

The summer months had seen little improvement in the depression. Life at work had become more uncertain, and redundancies were cutting into the staff at the office where Jane worked. The fact that her younger sister, Anne, had recently married seemed only to rub in her own problems.

Then in July came a devastating family blow - my husband and I were both unexpectedly made redundant at the school where we worked, and were obliged to move from the house which had been home to all the children almost as long as they could remember. We moved to our new home, an old thatched cottage, on an oppressively hot day towards the end of the month. Anne and her husband, John, had come down from London to bring Jane with them. All day long, as we sweated in and out with our belongings, she lay face down under a tree on the lawn, saying she wished she were dead. Over the next few days, things got steadily worse.

Each morning she would say, as if in the grip of some compulsion, that she could not, would not, live out the day. She seemed driven out of her mind by black clouds of horror beyond her control. It was also beyond our limits to cope as day after day we tried everything to help her, from hours of sympathetic and loving listening to more practical methods such as long swims and walks.

Feeling out of our depth, we took her to our own local doctor. He assured us that it was highly unlikely that she would actually attempt or succeed in committing suicide, and prescribed anti-depressants. We got the distinct impression that we were over-reacting in his view.

I was not convinced, and became increasingly anxious if I called her and got no reply from her room. At the end of the week she decided to return to her job, and with considerable misgivings we saw her on the train.

The following Saturday, Anne rang us to say that between them she and Jane's GP had got Jane admitted into the psychiatric unit of the hospital she had been attending as an outpatient. Jane had gone

willingly, at the end of a week in which she had alarmed her office companions by talk of throwing her self from the windows, and distressed her boss by saying she would never see him again as she would be dead by Monday.

We felt relieved that Jane was in safe hands at last, and would now begin to receive appropriate help. On the Monday I went up to London to visit her. Anne and John gave me supper, and we walked to the hospital. It was then that I learned that my gravely depressed, suicidal daughter had left the hospital at lunchtime. Discharged herself, with their consent. A nurse even got out a rule-book to show me that they had no way to stop her.

I felt a rising tide of panic. "But why weren't we TOLD?"

"She's over age, and didn't ask for anyone to be told."

Incredible as it seemed, they were not responsible.

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Talking shopfloor

Also, it seems the new House of Commons is somewhat less industrial than the old. The Industry and Parliament Trust, having examined the careers of 137 of the new MPs, has so far discovered only eight who appear to have the experience that would have taught them how industry works. Among the new boys those who pass the Trust's test are less than half the proportion the Trust deemed adequately knowledgeable in the old Parliament. Alan Eden-Green, director of the Trust, admits that there may be some borderline cases among the five accountants, nine business consultants and three personnel managers he identified, but he does not count three coal miners. More comprehensive experience than digging coal, he says, is offered by the Trust's 25-day scholarships for parliamentarians, and he expects a flood of applications.

Sauce!

At the launch of Roy Hattersley's *A Yorkshire Boyhood*, Michael Foot was generously dubbed "the second best journalist in the Parliamentary Labour Party" by the man second most likely to succeed, and Sir Robin Day ambiguously thanked "for so often playing Morecambe to my Wise". Hattersley also told me that someone had attempted to put him in direct line of descent from Laurie Lee as a childhood memoirist by nicknaming the new book *Tizer with Royle*. Hattersley would not tell who coined this gem. These journalists - always protecting their sources!

Overhead during a long wait in Birkenhead Tunnel because of engine failure on the threatened line between Settle and Carlisle: "It is the age of the train that is the trouble".

Line of duty call
Faulted again. Wimbledon press office now tell me the person from whom they confiscated a Rover press pass was the son not of *The Guardian's* editor, Peter Preston, to whom I apologize, but of its sports editor, Jon Samuel. Samuel has protested the decision: "My son was performing the regular messenger function of collecting a programme essential to our operation" he says. "He was not abusing press facilities."

In the market

The long list of possible successors to Ralf Dahrendorf as director of the London School of Economics includes Michael Posner, chairman of the Social Science Research Council; Christopher McMahon, deputy governor of the Bank of England, and Edward Heath. The list was compiled by the 12 members of the special selection committee headed by Sir Huw Weldon, chairman of the school's governors. Other nominees include the sociologist Gary Runciman, Dr Edmund Lisle, former head of the social science division of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, and Ronald Dore, assistant director of the Technical Change Centre. Informed sources consider the Australian-born McMahon one of the strongest contenders.

BARRY FANTONI


Stage craft

Christopher Short changed his name to Michael Lovett to enter the Texaco/National Youth Theatre play-writing competition, because he has been a member of the NYT for the past seven years. Like the promising actor he is, he managed to hide his true identity until he was contacted by the director, Michael Croft, to tell him he had won. Croft spotted a certain familiarity in the voice at the other end of the phone. Short's play, about the Invergordon Mutiny, will be performed by the NYT later this year.

I have been reading about some of the things that make crematoriums burn. *Pharos International*, official journal of the Cremation Society of Great Britain, lists a distressing range of popular misconceptions. First is the common belief that coffins are recycled, and that several bodies are cremated together at dead of night when cheap electricity abounds, with the bereaved getting a couple of pounds of assorted ash. There are those who believe that a body sits up in the coffin when the heart hits it, and others who swear that the ground level of Kew Gardens is rising because so many people leave instructions for their ashes to be scattered there. Some of these notions may be laid to rest at the society's national conference next month, when the arrangements include a tour of Harrogate crematorium.

PHS

Situation as before, only worse

Rome
Ever since the Christian Democrats won their absolute majority back in 1948, they have been known as the great whale of Italian politics. White, as opposed to their principal challengers, who were then and remain the Communists, and a whale because they have always had more size than shape, more flexibility than any recognizable structure.

The dramatic result of this last general election is that the whale has been wounded more seriously than at any other time. The Christian Democrats have never repeated their 1948 performance of winning an absolute majority but they have consistently remained the country's biggest party and have dominated the governmental scene. They have never been out of government and have provided all but one of the postwar prime ministers.

Comparatively small changes can mean a lot in Italian politics. That is one of the effects of the system of proportional representation. So the fact that the perpetually leading party should now have taken only 32 per cent of the total vote when it had never before gone below 38 was an astonishing outcome, particularly of an election which most commentators had practically written off as likely to provide nothing new.

According to the graphic communist view of events, the reaction among the Christian Democrats passed "from incredulity to panic".

The wounded whale is not an animal that can be lightly written

Peter Nichols sees the setback suffered by the Christian Democrats in the Italian general election as the shock needed to galvanize the government into action over the country's pressing problems. But will the chance be taken?

off. The Christian Democrats remain Italy's largest party even if the Communists are now a bare 3 per cent behind them.

While the official results were being declared on Monday night there was a moment when the Communists were a fraction of a percentage point ahead, yet one of the oddities of the election is that the Christian Democrat losses did not strengthen the Communists. These losses went in part to the extreme right, and in part to increase the number of abstentions, and both these destinations can be summed up as a vote of protest. Some also went to the Republicans, who were especially successful in the North.

A fundamental conclusion is then that the basic principles of Italian foreign policy will not change as a consequence of this election.

It is indicative that the Foreign Minister in the outgoing government, Signor Emilio Colombo, whose work has turned on the importance of ties with the West, enjoyed a personal triumph in his native Lucania. His own preferential votes rose from 91,000 to 105,000

and the Christian Democrat party in his area rose to a share of 46 per cent of the total vote while elsewhere it was losing ground.

There can be no doubt that the first effect of this election will be more difficulties in parliament. The last parliament was unwieldy enough. It produced six governments in four years, all of them were marked by quarrelling among the parties which made up this series of coalitions. A new element has now been added: the Christian Democrats will find their own internal problems greater after their defeat, and that will make them more taxing to deal with as they look for scapegoats for the loss of their aura of invincibility.

The Socialists will be no easier. They forced the general election because they felt they would increase their relative strength within the coalition and so be in a position to claim the prime ministership. Their advance was slight and can certainly not be represented, in strictly Socialist interests, as having made the election worthwhile.

This increased confusion on the part of the Socialists will be no easier. They forced the general election because they felt they would increase their relative strength within the coalition and so be in a position to claim the prime ministership. Their advance was slight and can certainly not be represented, in strictly Socialist interests, as having made the election worthwhile.

political scene explains the widespread feeling that the new parliament will have a short and troubled life. There is already talk of another election in the autumn, but that is probably too soon.

The declared aim of the Socialists in insisting on an election was to make the country more governable, and the outcome makes it look much less so.

Governmental instability and a refusal to face the country's growing problems with the seriousness they deserve has meant that they have been accumulating beneath the surface of what appears to be a reasonably balanced society. But in the economic field, the public sector debt and inflation still running at more than 16 per cent are practically out of hand. At the same time, more and more young people are emerging from universities which have no competitive system of entry and finding no prospect of work. The next three or four years could well see these problems become threatening.

Already fears are being expressed that the murder on Sunday night of Turin's public prosecutor was the work of one of a number of terrorist groups intended to replace those which have been largely eliminated.

This election, by the warnings it contains and by the shock it produced by reducing the strength and prestige of Christian Democracy, will have been worthwhile if these warnings are heard. If not, the blood of the wounded whale could attract the killer sharks.

Jock Bruce-Gardyne

A choice of styles for the 1922

views to express on the matter to write to him. We did. He stayed.

Now, however, he has gone. In advance of tomorrow night's contest he has stepped down from the Treasury Committee. But not before his name had been associated with arguably the most embarrassing of all its recent utterances. In the middle of the election campaign it released a "draft report" which, by implication, attributed half the severity of the recession to the exchange rate policy (or lack of one) pursued in 1979 and 1980. Mr Du Cann protested at the time at the weight attached by Opposition spokesmen and the press to what was no more than a draft prepared by one of the Committee's advisers which had never been approved by the Committee itself. The only

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Oonsou: traditionalist but no great respecter of the party machine

mystery, in these circumstances, was how it came to have been issued under his name.

The Government, even so, survived and prospered. Still, it will be interesting to see how these events are reflected in the voting tomorrow night. If - inevitably against the odds, for a sitting incumbent has a good head start in these affairs - Mr Oonsou were to emerge victorious, anybody who interpreted that as a signal that the backbenches had opted for docility would, I suspect, be in for some surprises. It might be nearer to the mark to see an Oonsou victory as a return to the older tradition of the 1922 chairmanship, when the prime purpose of that office was not seen as that of boosting the pay packets of backbench members.

A victory for Mr Du Cann, on the other hand, would logically pressure some more fierce battles on the wages front in the months and years ahead. For it is hard to see the new administration shifting with enthusiasm from the not unreasonable position that Members of Parliament knew the terms and conditions of employment when they volunteered to take on the job.

The author was Economic Secretary to the Treasury in Mrs Thatcher's last government.

James Curran

Exams that keep the elite on top

You have at least a one in five chance of being in *Who's Who*, if your father was in it. But your chances drop to one in 1,500, the Cambridge sociologist Anthony Heath calculates, if your father is working-class. If you are a woman, your prospects are apparently so slim as not even to merit investigation.

Britain is, of course, far from being the open, meritocratic society that it is proclaimed to be by some ideologues on the New Right. Britain's governing class, in particular, has been remarkably successful in transmitting its power and privileges through successive generations.

One clue as to how this has been achieved is provided by the disagreements at Oxford University over its admissions policy. The Dover Report, issued earlier this month, has proposed modest changes to the way in which the University selects its undergraduates. It wants to abolish the post-A-level entrance exam favouring public schools which alone have the resources, generally speaking, to have third-year sixth forms geared to Oxbridge entrance. And it proposes ways of simplifying the admissions procedure in order to encourage comprehensives, without an Oxford tradition, to push their brightest students in Oxford's direction.

Already the report has produced protests from public school headmasters (though not all of them) and has outraged many Oxford dons. This opposition has been expressed thus not only capital investment in expensive private education that produced academic dividends. What Pierre Bourdieu calls "cultural capital" - the knowledge, skills and orientation transmitted by mainly middle and upper class parents to their children - also assist their offspring to succeed in education.

Of course, some children from privileged homes stumble on the intellectual assault race that overshadows their teens, while some pupils from the most culturally dispossessed homes triumph against all the odds. This is what gives exams the appearance of being socially fair. But exams are actually a system of selection that favours the dominant class. And because exams have become progressively more important as a means of career advancement, they have assisted the dominant class to transmit its privileges and power to its children.

The seeming objectivity of exams serves none the less to mask their social consequences. Because they seem to be democratic and to measure innate ability and talent impersonally, they legitimate the reward structure that derives from them. The social hierarchies partly created by the exams system are made to appear as if they are based on a genuine hierarchy of gift, merit and effort.

Exams thus serve a dual purpose. They produce results that favour the dominant class, and they justify that class's continued domination.

But, of course, the exam system is preferable to selections based on the mere inheritance of wealth or ascription by blood or lineage. It does discriminate, however inadequately, between different levels of ability within a limited sphere. What is needed is not so much tinkering with the exam system, as the Oxford reformers propose, as a change in the underlying social processes that prejudice exam results in favour of the privileged.

The author is editor of *New Socialist*.

Gavin Stamp draws up a plan to save the Floral Hall



How the Opera can earn a bouquet

north-east perimeter of the Covent Garden piazza and further down to Russell Street. It is at present partly occupied by the Floral Hall and the existing houses in Russell Street; the rest is open, used for a temporary garden, a car park and by Mr Terry Farrell's temporary (I hope) post-modern classical-ironical shed for Clifton Nurseries.

In a famous historical conservation area like Covent Garden, questions of scale, texture, style and harmony tend to outweigh those moralizing demands for something "of our time" in the design of new buildings - and rightly so, as the tactful rebuildings in the great historic cities of Europe have recognized. So what is Mr Whinfeld to do?

In Bow Street he has a fairly free hand. In Russell Street, the filling-in of the empty site occupied by the two garden must be determined by the scale of the ordinary houses and shops in the rest of the street (which, I trust, are staying). On the north and east sides of the piazza, where the buildings will be for commercial use, the architectural history of the original development must determine the form of the facades, although the solution is by no means an absolute one.

The Covent Garden piazza was, of course, originally designed by Inigo Jones, in about 1630 for the Duke of Bedford, as an Italianate open space surrounded by arcaded buildings over the pavements. But, of Jones's actual work, only St Paul's Church survives today. The buildings around the piazza were gradually replaced over the next two-and-a-half centuries. A last

piece of Jones's buildings survived on the west side of James Street until, in 1877, they gave way to Bedford Chambers, designed by Henry Clutton.

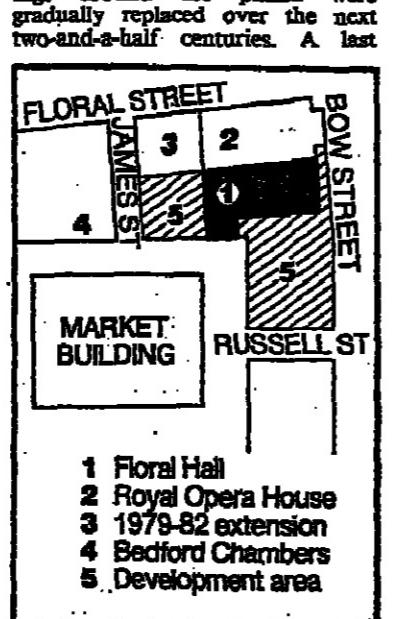
Possibly, on the Opera House's part of the piazza, Inigo Jones's buildings could be recreated, but if they were, they would be overshadowed by the Victorian buildings all around. A more sensible solution would seem to be to imitate Bedford Chambers, which, although of four storeys instead of the original three, maintains the character of the Crystal Palace's original buildings.

If Clutton's intelligent and - for the 1870s - remarkably respectful design were doubled up on the east side of James Street, the regularity and symmetry of the original piazza, as well as the celebrated arcades, would be restored. Similarly, on the east side, a building of the general character of Russell Chambers that rather French-looking block housing I am proposing could be re-created, but if they were, need it be a white elephant, unsuitable for the Opera House's needs? I really cannot believe that an architect of William Whinfeld's considerable resourcefulness is unable to fit the Floral Hall into his overall scheme.

The Floral Hall must be reused. Part of its site is already dedicated to a new crush bar, so that the conservatory-bar squeezed into the portico of the Opera House in 1899 can be removed. The Opera House needs more space for drinking, eating and promenading; would not part of the grand glazed space of the Floral Hall, brilliantly lit, decoratively painted and decked out in flowers, be ideal for this? The western parts of the structure could be adapted for other purposes, while the height under the dome is surely sufficient for storing sets and is conveniently just to the south of the south facade of the Floral Hall.

The Floral Hall was built in 1856 and was the brainchild of Frederick Gye, the great manager whose energy ensured that the Opera House was rebuilt after the fire. As Gye's rebuilt theatre ran east-west whereas Smirke's had run north-south, land was freed to the south of the Opera House which Gye, an enthusiast for prefabricated iron and glass structures, proposed to develop as a superior flower market by day and concert hall by night.

As the Bedford Estate insisted on an ornamental rather than purely utilitarian structure, Gye, the engineer Henry Grissell and the Lucas Brothers, builders - the team responsible for the Opera House itself - produced a more decorative version of the style and structure of Paxton's Crystal Palace of a few



years before. To Bow Street, next to the Opera House's portico, and to the piazza, the Floral Hall presented glass and iron facades with semi-circular tops strongly reminiscent of the Crystal Palace. Above the piazza facade rose a glass dome.

Unfortunately, this splendid structure was, in financial terms, a failure for the Bedford Estate tiptoeingly declined to take market space in the Floral Hall and instead built its own flower market further south - what is now the London Transport Museum. In 1887 the Bedford Estate bought back the Floral Hall and used it as a foreign fruit market. In 1956 a fire damaged the roof and the glass dome. The upper parts of the building were taken down and replaced by a mean new roof.

But, despite its present ignominious condition, the Floral Hall can be restored, as the highly successful restoration of the central market buildings in the piazza demonstrates. Nor, restored, need it be a white elephant, unsuitable for the Opera House's needs. I really cannot believe that an architect of William Whinfeld's considerable resourcefulness is unable to fit the Floral Hall into his overall scheme.

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WHERE THE CENTRE CAN HOLD

One should never take an electorate for granted, even an Italian one. Italian voting patterns have been remarkably stable since the war, but there have occasionally been significant shifts between one election and the next - most notably between 1972 and 1976 when the Communist share of the poll jumped from 27.1 to 34.4 per cent.

The edge was taken off that achievement by the fact that the Communists did not, as many had predicted, actually overtake the Christian Democrats, whose vote held steady at 38.7 per cent, while the losers were the smaller anticommunist parties. Many anticommunist voters, with little love or admiration for the Christian Democrats as such, apparently took the advice given at the time by Signor Indro Montanelli: "hold your nose in the polling booth, but vote DC".

As a result the Communists did not achieve their aim of entering the government. They missed time in the antechamber of power while Italy sank further into the trough of terror and scandal, the low point being the Moro and Leone affairs of 1978. Belief in the Communists as the party of hope and reform began to ebb, and in 1979 their vote went down again to 30.4 per cent.

This year no one was expecting a Communist breakthrough. What the pundits (including ourselves) forgot was that that removed the need for the anticommunists to hold their noses and vote DC. They were free to vote for the party of their choice. The result has been

a collapse of the Christian Democrat vote and a revival of the small parties. The Communist decline has slowed almost to a standstill, leaving them with 29.9 per cent - still significantly above their level of 1972. The Christian Democrats are still three percentage points above them, but the Christian Democrat share of the total poll is far lower than it has been since the war, and significantly below what the Communists achieved in 1976.

A sense of the long-term shifts of public opinion can best be obtained by comparison with the result of 1972. On that basis the Christian Democrats are down 5.8 per cent, the Communists up 2.6; the Socialists up 1.8; the neo-fascists down 1.9; the Social Democrats down 1.0; the Liberals down 1.0; and the Republicans up 2.3. The Radicals and Proletarian Democracy, who did not compete in 1972, now have 2.2 and 1.5 per cent of the votes respectively.

Somewhat schematically, one could translate this as a swing from right to left over the last eleven years of about eight per cent, but with a centre block of about twelve per cent (Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals) still holding the balance. Neither in votes nor in seats is there a left-wing majority, nor a right or centre-right majority. Signor Berlinguer's point that there is a possible majority without the Christian Democrats is a purely debating one. Such a majority would have to include not only Socialists (who under Signor

Craxi's leadership have ruled it out), but also one or more of the centre parties which would certainly not contemplate it.

The only possible majority remains the one which has governed Italy for most of the last two decades: the centre-left composed of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans, with Social Democrats and/or Liberals for greater com-

fort. Within that majority, the Christian Democrats remain arithmetically the dominant force. But their relative weight is severely diminished by their unprecedented losses. Signor de Mita's efforts to remove the party and pass himself off as an Italian equivalent of Mrs Thatcher have clearly failed to convince the voters. A bout of internal wrangling and a search for a new leader are bound to ensue.

What the Christian Democrats really need is a few years in opposition to sort themselves out. But since the system does not permit them that luxury, the next best thing is to relinquish the prime minister's office to someone capable of giving the country a lead. Signor Craxi will certainly be a candidate. Indeed he brought about the election precisely for that purpose, but the increase in the Socialist vote from 9.8 to 11.4 per cent scarcely justifies the manoeuvre. A stronger claim would be that of Signor Spadolini, who led the best Italian government of the years in 1981-2, and whose small Republican party made greater gains in the elections than any other.

FRAUD BEFORE THE COURTS

The apparent inability of English criminal procedures to deal effectively with commercial and financial frauds is a matter of public concern. The problem lies not so much in the inordinate length and expense of the trials and retrials (although those are bad enough) as in the method of trial itself. Trial by jury is a popular and widely respected institution, which is seen as a guarantee of the liberty of the individual and as a symbol of our democratic society. That is not to say, however, that it is indispensable for every kind of criminal trial. Complicated fraud cases involving the ingenious schemes used by present day swindlers are not well suited to this method of trial.

In most cases of dishonesty or fraud the jury is an excellent tribunal for determining innocence or guilt because its members can draw on their own experience in deciding where the truth lies and whether or not the accused acted dishonestly. But a complicated fraud case can take the jurors into a quite alien world involving complex facts and highly technical and voluminous evidence. To expect them first to understand the facts (a hard enough task for the judge and lawyers in the case) and then assess whether the accused acted dishonestly in the context of business and commercial practices with which they may be totally unfamiliar is to expect too much.

It is commonly thought that the jury's difficulty in comprehending the facts and issues in complicated fraud cases tends to

lead to unjustified acquittals, but it is at least possible that there are also wrong convictions, which, because of the inviolability of a jury verdict, can rarely be challenged successfully on appeal. It is known that considerations of these kinds have led prosecutors to accept pleas of guilty to relatively minor charges in preference to running the risk of a perverse acquittal on more serious charges. The cost of long trials and the strain they put on the jury also operate as powerful disincentives to a prosecution.

Clearly something needs to be done if the law is to be able to continue to fulfil its function of protecting the public against large-scale fraud while at the same time ensuring a fair trial for those accused of it. There are various options. One might be to re-introduce the special jury, consisting of specially qualified persons to try these cases. But such an idea looks undemocratic and, even if Parliament could be persuaded to agree to it, a special jury might well not command public confidence. An acquittal, for instance, might easily be seen as a victory of the City looking after its own.

Another alternative, which seems to be gaining favour with the senior judiciary might be to introduce a system of trial by a judge, preferably with commercial experience, sitting with perhaps two expert assessors. The assessors would assist the judge in evaluating the evidence, as they do in civil actions such as patent and admiralty cases, but the decision would be that of the

REFIT FOR THE ROCK

It was reasonable for the Ministry of Defence to propose in 1981 that the Gibraltar dockyard should be grouped with Chatham and Portsmouth for closure as part of its remit to contain runaway defence expenditure. Gibraltar only provided four per cent of the Navy's dockyard capacity, and the British unions would certainly have objected if Chatham had been axed while Gibraltar had escaped the block.

It was much less reasonable, however, for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to fail to make the political case more effectively than it did for retaining the Gibraltar yard. There is no foreign power - friendly or otherwise - laying claim to sovereignty over Chatham; nor have successive British governments of both parties had to pledge themselves to sustain and support the economy of Chatham as long as alien coercion lasts. Gibraltar is not just another dockyard town, as Chatham is. It is a British colony living under Spanish economic and political duress, and its dockyard is the mainstay of its economy.

It is planned to commercialize the dockyard at a cost of £40m for the conversion. Its annual running costs now amount to about £10m. If the frontier with Spain were fully open, and the Gibraltarians had had time to

diversify their economy, the commercialization could become the core of a great economic expansion on the Rock. But the frontier is not fully open and there are few signs that the Spanish will allow it to be fully opened in the near future, in spite of the commitment to do so which was made under the Lisbon Agreement three years ago.

That agreement, signed by Lord Carrington and Señor Ortega, contained an undertaking by Britain to negotiate on all differences between the two countries over Gibraltar provided that all Spanish restrictions on the Rock were lifted simultaneously with the opening of negotiations. That has not happened, even under the new government of Señor Gonzalez.

The chief minister of Gibraltar will be in London today for consultations with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He brings with him misgivings about the plan to commercialize the dockyards at a time when Gibraltar faces severe economic difficulties resulting from the partial opening of the frontier. Spain still does not allow full and normal communication with Gibraltar so that Gibraltarians are spending millions of pounds each year in Spain while Spanish visitors are unable to spend an equivalent sum in Gibraltar since they may not bring back purchases across the frontier.

Britain should be working hard to secure Spanish entry into the EEC. That would be good both for the EEC and for Spain. We are friends, nearly colleagues in the Community and official allies within Nato. The problem of Gibraltar should thus be tackled sensibly in the terms defined by the Lisbon agreement. It cannot be done so while Spain imposes unilateral restrictions on a frontier which would have to be fully open with Spain in the EEC.

Britain has given formal undertakings to uphold the Gibraltar constitution, and has pledged that there can be no change of sovereignty against the freely and democratically expressed wishes of the Gibraltarians. To close the dockyard now would be an inauspicious political and economic act which would be open to misinterpretation on both sides of the Spanish/Gibraltar frontier. It would intensify feelings of insecurity in Gibraltar, and give unwritten encouragement to those sections of Spanish opinion which believe that they only have to sit and wait for Gibraltar's economy and Britain's negotiating position both to deteriorate. It should be reconsidered urgently today by the Foreign Secretary.

At this point the informant waits for his victim to enquire what may be the sixth - to which the answer is the kingdom of Heaven above his head. Yours faithfully,
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Whitchurch,
Hampshire.

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Behind Hadrian's Wall there is growing evidence of a steady population growth as troops settled there after discharge and became landowners and merchants. Roman imperial policy, especially under Hadrian, was to bring prosperity and Romanization into the frontier zones and it seems to have been highly successful.

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June 23

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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London WC1X 8EZ
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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 719.6 down 6.1
FT Gilt: 82.02 down 0.35
Bargains: 23,612
Datastream USM Leaders: 98.33 down 0.23
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones index 8838.24 down 61.80
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 943.63 down 13.01
New York Dow Jones Average (latest) 1228.97 down 0.50

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5340 down 55pts
Index 84.1 down 0.4
DM 3.90 unchanged
FrF 11.7150 up 0.0150
Yen 356.50 down 2.0
Dollar
Index 125.1 down 0.3
DM 2.5405 up 108pts
Gold
\$416.50 up \$0.75
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold \$416.00
Sterling \$1.5295

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 9½%
3 month interbank 9½%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9¾%–9½%
3 month DM 5¾%–5½%
3 month Fr F14½%–14¾%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for interest period May 4 to June 7, 1983 inclusive: 10.334 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

TACE 71p +16p
Time Prods 16.5p +2.5p
Lake & Elliot 24p +3p
Boustead 65p +7p
Hambros (e2) £10 +£1
Aust & Viborg 54p +5p
Barratt Devs 216p +24p
Sna Viscoosa 41p –4p
Ford BDR 175p +15p
Ventrisp £12.8125 +£1.0625
Tozer 25p +2p
Davy Corp 50p +4p

TODAY

Interims: Brooke Tool & Engineering, Burns Anderson, Hardys & Hansons, Vectis Stone.
Finals: Anchor Int'l Fuid (Div), BPB, Brickhouse Dudley, Downs Surgical, Warner Holidays.
Economic statistics: Quarterly analysis of bank advances (mid-May), personal income expenditure & savings (1st qtr), industrial & commercial companies appropriation account (1st qtr).

NOTEBOOK

Inco, the Canadian nickel producer, expects the expiring quarter to be an improvement on the first three months of the year. But the considerable problems of the nickel market still dictate the company's fortunes. United Leasing, a newcomer to the Stock Exchange, has all the appeal of a fast-growing, computer-related share. Much depends on its connection with the mighty IBM.

Page 14

Two more banks raise mortgages

Lloyds Bank and the Bank of Scotland have joined Barclays, NatWest and the TSB in raising their home loan rates.

Lloyds' rate goes up from 10.2 per cent to 11 per cent and the Bank of Scotland's from 10.5 per cent to 11.25 per cent with effect from Friday.

HUNT WIND – UPS: Three more companies in the financial empire of missing investment adviser, Mr Keith Hunt, were compulsorily wound up yesterday. They were Exchange Securities, International Exchange Securities Financial Services, and Exchange Securities Investment Management.

DOME CHAIRMAN: Mr John Howard MacDonald, 55, group treasurer with the Royal Dutch Shell Group in London is to become chairman and chief executive officer of Dome Petroleum.

PERGAMON INCREASE: Pergamon Press, the company at the centre of Mr Robert Maxwell's fast-growing business empire, increased its pre-tax profits from £9.3m to £12.4m last year.

Brentnall Beard (Holdings): Board proposes to change the company's name to Windsor Securities (Holdings) and plans to expand the company's activities in insurance and reinsurance broking, and in other financial services. The company is on course to achieve its budgeted profit for 1982-83 and a dividend will be paid for this year.

More EEC steel cuts demanded

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Britain will face new demands from the European Commission today for further big cuts in steelmaking capacity which, if obeyed, could lead to additional job losses in the already severely slumped British Steel Corporation.

The Commission is due to decide on further steel cuts throughout the Community under the five-year steel crisis plan begun in 1980. They will be calculated according to the amount of public money pumped into the ailing industries by member states.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Trade and Industry Secretary, has told his EEC counterparts that he will not agree to any more reductions in Britain's basic steelmaking capacity. Britain has done its fair share of steel industry restructuring and was now looking to its EEC partners to follow suit.

The crisis plan, with a central aim of restoring stability to the European industry, involves a complicated mixture of mandatory and voluntary production and sales quotas on finished steel, a system of reporting price levels and widespread capacity reductions, all expected to finish at the end of 1985 when member states will also have to have phased out all forms of public aid.

Today's announcement of new cutbacks comes after last week's Luxembourg ministerial meeting called to extend production quotas because, in the Commission's view, capacity cuts have been insufficient. Ministers agreed to a one-month's extension, when the talks will be resumed.

This will be after the dust has settled following the Italian general election, where the Communists won considerable support and are likely to oppose steel mill closures.

The Commission's target is to cut 30-35 million tonnes from total European steel capacity in 1980 of 212 million tonnes but so far the total closed, plus a wide range of promised cuts, amounts to about 18 million tonnes.

£6.9m tax case settled

The Inland Revenue has agreed to a tax settlement of £6.9m and has dropped charges of conspiracy to defraud the Revenue, brought against two directors of a pet foods company.

Fraud charges against Mr George Jackson, chairman of Jokyle Holdings, have been dropped, counsel for the Inland Revenue said, because Mr Jackson was too ill to stand trial.

The settlement consisted of £2.89m in unpaid tax, £2m interest and £2m penalties.

Counsel for Mr Mervyn Clifford Jones, the financial director of Jokyle Holdings, told the court in London that charges against his client had been dropped because he had agreed to assist the Inland Revenue with their inquiries.

WALL STREET

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Stocks were mixed yesterday. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.30 points to 1,231.77. It had shown a loss of about 1.5 points after gaining more than 3 points at the start of trading.

Losers were nearly two-to-one over advances and trading was relatively light.

Procter & Gamble at 53½ was up ¾; Mead Corporation at 32 was up ¼; Firestone at 20½ was unchanged; General Motors at 73½ was up ¼; Maryland Cap at 43½ was up 1½; P.T. Howard Paper at 53½ was down 4½; Texas Instruments at 20½ was down 1½; Tractor at 26½ was down 1½; Merck at 91½ was up 1½; Monsanto at 90½ was up 2½; American Telephone Telegraph at 62½ was up 1½.

Abbott Laboratories fell ½ to 47½; American Cyanamid fell ½ to 47½; General Electric was unchanged at 53½; Telefunken fell ½ to 170½; Gerber Scientific fell ½ to 140½.

Another delay in reform 'would be crazy'

Cork in bankruptcy law protest

By Andrew Cornelius

Sir Kenneth Cork, a senior partner at accountants Cork Gully, has written to Mr Cecil Parkinson, the trade and industry secretary, to protest against government delays in reforming the law on bankruptcy.

Though Mr Alex Fletcher, the new minister for consumer affairs, has still to outline the Government's policy on this issue, the indications from Whitehall are that it could take four years to get a new law on the statute book.

Sir Kenneth, a leading authority on receivership, spent more than four years from 1977 to 1982 drafting a 250,000 word report and blueprint for reform of Britain's archaic bankruptcy laws.

He regards a further delay of this duration as "crazy" and unacceptable.

On the BBC Radio programme *You and Yours* to be broadcast today, Sir Kenneth says that his report could well be out of date if the Government fails to act.

New call for BA and BCal to be excluded from inquiry

British and American officials hold secret talks on Laker case

From Bailey Morris, Washington



Laker: alleged conspiracy to drive him out of business

A team of high-level British officials arrived in Washington on Monday for secret talks with the Reagan Administration after the British Government's order directing British Airways and British Caledonian Airways not to comply with US Justice Department subpoenas for information in the Laker case.

Officials from both the Department of Trade and Industry and the Department of Transport were involved in the closely-guarded talks with US Justice officials and others in the Administration. Neither side was prepared to comment on the talks or whether progress was made in a second session to follow suit.

A British Embassy official, while confirming that the delegation had arrived, would not name the British officials involved in the talks on the increasingly hostile dispute between the two governments over the Laker case.

Administration officials said that they expected little response from the Justice Department since the British order applied to US located documents only and the two airlines

had already complied with an earlier subpoena for US based documents relating to the inquiry.

The two governments are

locked in a jurisdictional dis-

pute over whose law should prevail in one of the most celebrated antitrust cases in recent years.

The British Government's order last Friday was designed

to impress upon Americans that: "We do not accept the extraterritorial application of American antitrust laws" an Embassy official said.

British officials decided to issue the order because the Reagan Administration has so far declined to assure the Government that the British carriers will be dropped from the inquiry which could result in damages of millions of dollars and jail sentences if the defendants are found guilty.

British officials have learned that neither British Airlines has been identified as a "target", which in American antitrust parlance means there is sufficient evidence to suggest that they were responsible for the alleged conspiracy.

The Government issued the order limiting the scope of the inquiry both to prevent the investigation from expanding and to make clear its determination to resist such efforts in British territory, according to officials.

City Com.

Keeping cool at the Fed

"Crisis, what crisis" was roughly the message delivered by the re-appointed Mr Paul Volcker yesterday.

The crisis people had in mind was a general upset in world stock and currency markets as dealers prepared for the Federal Reserve Board to clamp down on the hectic growth of US money supply and equally hectic second quarter growth in its economy, Mr Volcker told reporters that he was actually rather keen on expansion.

This seems to clarify the rather confused situation since the weekend, when an unexpected fall in weekly M1, the hitherto erratic American money supply measure, was quickly followed by speculation of an imminent rise in American interest rates.

Mr Volcker's remarks can be read two ways. He may simply mean that the Fed is satisfied with its modest measures in the Spring and sees no immediate cause for further action. That in itself is reassuring. The influential Dr Henry Kaufman and many other analysts, have been forecasting a new upturn in rates.

Some of the latest forecasts are simply a response to Mr Volcker's reappointment.

But it should not be forgotten that some US interest are indeed rising of their own accord and in response that earlier mild tightening. Three-month commercial debt rates have jumped almost a point in short order.

There is a more encouraging reading of Mr Volcker's cheerful message that has so far eluded market thinking. Expansion of production is seen last year.

Nearly two-thirds of personal lending or £860m was for mortgages but the amounts involved have fallen significantly since the banks announced cuts at the end of last year. Since then even tighter restrictions have been introduced.

Meanwhile, Leyland Vehicles said yesterday it would end production of the Titan double deck bus - built almost entirely for London Transport - by the end of next year. Job losses had not been calculated. London Transport said it had contracted to buy Titans worth £18m but no more orders would be placed because the bus was too expensive.

The consortium is said to have been put together by Rowe & Pitman, the stockbrokers, but none was available to comment last night.

The KIO's selling of other property shares has been regarded as a cash-raising exercise to bid for either Great Portland or Stock Conversion.

Companies may be using liquid assets to finance expansion. The Department of Industry recently reported that the liquidity position of the 200 big companies in its survey was stronger than for most of the past four years.

The new team at our own Treasury and Bank of England seems distinctly keener to force the pace on cutting interest rates (despite the building societies' failure to cooperate).

Mr Volcker may be just as keen to keep up the spirit of Williamsburg. We shall see.

No to deal on Great Portland

By Jonathan Clare

A consortium of three of four big institutional investors yesterday tried to buy the Kuwait Investment Office's stake in Great Portland Estates but failed because it did not offer a high enough price.

The consortium offered 128p a share against yesterday's middle market price of 130p. This would value the KIO's 5.6 per cent stake at nearly £16m. The KIO is believed to have been ready to sell for 138p.

Normally, the buyer of a line of shares of such a big size would expect a discount but the KIO took the fine that the stake had a premium value to a single buyer who might be preparing a bid.

The KIO has sold many of its holdings of British property shares during last year and the stake in Great Portland and the 7.8 per cent stake in Stock Conversion and Investment Trust are thought now to be its only declarable property investments.

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Lending to manufacturing industry fell by £915m or 5 per cent in the three months to May, the biggest absolute drop since the figures were first compiled in 1975. The reasons for the fall - which occurred in almost all sectors except shipbuilding - are not clear.

Rise in bank lending slows to 1.25%

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Bank lending slowed sharply in the three months to mid-May, according to Bank of England figures yesterday. A continuing rise in personal borrowing was largely outweighed by a reduction in lending to industry.

Total bank lending rose by £1.137m or 1.25 per cent in the latest three months, only a third of the increase in previous three months.

This was more than accounted for by higher personal borrowing, up by £1.373m or 6 per cent, although this still represents a marked slowdown from the rapid rates of growth seen last year.

Nearly two-thirds of personal lending or £860m was for mortgages but the amounts involved have fallen significantly since the banks announced cuts at the end of last year. Since then even tighter restrictions have been introduced.

But the building societies have more than made up for the drop in bank advances, so total lending for house purchase is still growing swiftly.

Lending to manufacturing industry fell by £915m or 5 per cent in the three months to May, the biggest absolute drop since the figures were first compiled in 1975. The reasons for the fall - which occurred in almost all sectors except shipbuilding - are not clear.

The latest survey by the Department of British Industry suggests that the optimistic interpretation is more likely, since manufacturing companies are reporting fatter order books and expect to boost production in the coming months.

Companies may be using liquid assets to finance expansion. The Department of Industry recently reported that the liquidity position of the 200 big companies in its survey was stronger than for most of the past four years.

The new team at our own Treasury and Bank of England seems distinctly keener to force the pace on cutting interest rates (despite the building societies' failure to cooperate).

Mr Volcker may be just as keen to keep up the spirit of Williamsburg. We shall see.

Will the growth last?

THIS IS THE FIFTEENTH YEAR THE QUESTION HAS BEEN ASKED AND FOR THE FIFTEENTH TIME
THE ANSWER IS YES.

Final Results to 31 March	1983 £'000	1982 £'000	% Increase

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Notice of Redemption**Trade Development Financial Services N.V.**

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed dated August 21, 1979, under which the above described Notes were issued, Trade Development Financial Services N.V. has elected to redeem on the Interest Payment Date falling on August 24, 1983 all outstanding Notes at their principal amount.

The said Notes are to be redeemed at the Corporate Trust Office of the Principal Paying Agent, 111 Wall Street, 5th Floor, Receive and Deliver Department, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, State of New York; or at the main offices of Citibank, N.A., Brussels, Paris, Zurich or the main office of Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A. in Luxembourg. On said date the Notes will become due and payable at the said amount. On and after said date, interest on the Notes will cease to accrue and all unmatured coupons relating thereto will become void.

The said Notes should be presented and surrendered at the offices set forth in the preceding paragraph on said date with all interest coupons appertaining thereto maturing after said date.

Coupons due August 24, 1983 should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL SERVICES N.V.
By CITIBANK, N.A.
Principal Paying Agent

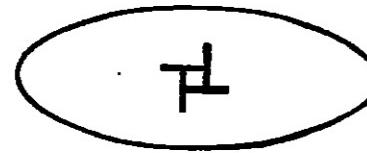
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With effect from 1st July, 1983
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Conditions of Offer will be increased by
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L. TEXAS PETROLEUM, INC.

(incorporated with limited liability in the State of Texas in the United States of America)

Share Capital at 29th June 1983.

Authorised

120,000,000 Shares of Common Stock without par value ("Shares") 107,627,051

On 25th May 1983, conditional approval was given by the Council of The Stock Exchange in London for the Shares to be admitted to the Official List. All the conditions have now been satisfied, and dealings in the Shares start today, 29th June 1983. Updated particulars of the Company are available in the Exetel Statistical Services, and copies may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 13th July 1983 from:-

Kleinwort, Benson Limited
20 Fenchurch Street
London EC3P 3DB

Henderson Crosthwaite & Co.
194/200 Bishopsgate
London EC2M 4LL

29th June 1983

Redemption Notice

PEUGEOT S.A.

\$22,500,000 14% Bonds due 1 August 1990

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the Trust Deed, between Peugeot and the Law Debenture Corporation, Limited dated August 8, 1980 under which the above described Bonds were issued, that Citibank, N.A. as Principal Paying Agent, has selected by lot for redemption on August 1, 1983 through the operation of the Sinking Fund, \$1,000,000 principal amount of said Bonds at the Sinking Fund redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. The serial numbers of the Bonds selected by lot for redemption are as follows:

18	1632	4713	6862	9051	10945	12616	19823	16666	18810	738	2570	5855	8008	10087	11773	13952	19823	17791	20315
19	1633	4714	6863	9052	10953	12627	19828	16689	18811	739	2570	5855	8013	10087	11773	13952	19823	17791	20315
20	1634	4715	6864	9053	10954	12628	19833	16704	18816	740	2571	5855	8013	10087	11773	13952	19823	17791	20315
21	1635	4716	6865	9054	10955	12629	19838	16719	18815	741	2571	5855	8013	10087	11773	13952	19823	17791	20315
22	1636	4717	6866	9055	10956	12630	19843	16734	18814	742	2572	5855	8013	10087	11773	13952	19823	17791	20315
23	1637	4718	6867	9056	10957	12631	19848	16749	18813	743	2572	5855	8013	10087	11773	13952	19823	17791	20315
24	1638	4719	6868	9057	10958	12632	19853	16764	18812	744	2572	5855	8013	10087	11773	13952	19823	17791	20315
25	1639	4720	6869	9058	10959	12633	19858	16779	18811	745	2573	5855	8013	10087	11773	13952	19823	17791	20315
26	1640	4721	6870	9059	10960	12634	19863	16794	18810	746	2573	5855	8013	10087	11773	13952	19823	17791	20315
27	1641	4722	6871	9060	10961	12635	19868	16809	18809	747	2573	5855	8013	10087	11773	13952	19823	17791	20315
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31	1645	4726	6875	9064	10965	12639	19888	16869	18805	751	2575	5855	8013	10087	11773	13952	19823	17791	20315
32	1646	4727	6876	9065	10966	12640	19893	16884	18804	752	2575	5855	8013	10087	11773	13952	19823	17791	20315
33	1647	4728	6877	9066	10967	12641	19898	16899	18803	753	2575	5855	8013	10087	11773	13952	19823	17791	20315
34	1648	4729	6878	9067	10968	12642	19903	16914	18802	754	2576	5855	8013	10087	11773	13952	19823	17791	20315
35	1649	4730	6879	9068	10969	12643	19908	16929	18801	755	2576	5855	8013	10087	11773	13952	19823	17791	20315
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46	1660	4741	6890	9079	10980	12654	19963	17074	18800	766	2579	5855	8013	10087	11773	13952	19823	17791	20315
47	1661	4742	6891	9080	10981</														

APPOINTMENTS

Abell will be chairman at Orion Royal

Mr John Abell has been elected chairman of Orion Royal Bank, the British-based merchant banking subsidiary of the Royal Bank of Canada. Mr R. Geoffrey Styles, senior executive vice-president of the Royal Bank's international and corporate banking division in Toronto, has been appointed chairman of the executive committee of the board.

Mr Abell, who has been deputy chairman and chief executive of Orion Royal since last October, succeeds Mr J. K. Finlayson as chairman of Orion Royal. Mr Finlayson retired as president of the Royal Bank in May of this year.

Mr Antonino Cravero, formerly executive vice-president of Orion Royal, has been appointed deputy chairman and chief operating officer. Other promotions at Orion Royal include three new managing directors: Mr J. M. Bunting, as group chief financial officer, with responsibility also for personnel, operations and administration; Mr R. A. Chamberlain, in charge of loan syndication and credit; and Mr J. C. Cook in charge of bond syndication, placement and trading.

Mr Clive Bridges has been appointed company secretary of Carpets International. He succeeds Mr Norman Grinshaw, who retires after 16 years in that post.

Mr Richard Hunt of R. B. Hunt & Partners has been appointed vice-chairman of The Baltic Exchange.

Mr R. A. Noskis, previously an assistant general manager, has been appointed controller of correspondent banking at Midland Bank International. He succeeds Mr P. J. W. Taplin, who has been made controller of policy and planning group. Mr C. D. H. Bryant has been appointed regional manager (Europe). This appointment follows a reorganization of the bank's European structure, involving the integration of its four London-based regional management teams into one unit.

Mr A. J. Jewell has been appointed senior executive correspondent banking Northern Europe. He was previously general manager's assistant to Mr Hervé de Carmoy. Mr N. C. Johnson becomes senior executive correspondent banking Southern Europe.

Michael Prest looks at the likely impact of rising prices on raw materials

Growth with dearer commodities

Real commodity prices fell last year to their lowest levels for a generation. Primary producers, facing the full onslaught of the debt crisis, despaired, but there was "superficial" satisfaction among commodity importers.

Now, with prices having risen by 10 to 20 per cent in the last six months on hopes of economic revival, the roles have been reversed. Some commodity importers now fear that price increases could smother the incipient recovery.

The likelihood, however, is that prices will not rise quickly enough to assist recovery. The available evidence — in the nature of commodity research somewhat hypothetical — suggests that the commodity exporters' incomes will not rise sufficiently to allow them to stop imports from the industrialized world.

The consequent depressing effect on international trade and output is likely to persist into the late 1980s. The debt crisis may be prolonged and the already highly strung financial markets made more volatile.

International relations could be strained by further pressure for commodity agreements and for the New International Economic Order. The "confrontational" character of North-South meetings might deteriorate rather than improve.

If such a chain of events seems far-fetched, the reply is that many of the links are already forged. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has calculated that commodity prices other than fuels fell by 16 per cent in 1981 and slumped by almost 20 per cent last year.

Even if the appreciation of the dollar is taken into account, the fall over the two years, restated in Special Drawing Rights, the International Monetary Fund's composite currency, approached 20 per cent. The chart shows how prices have fallen over a long period.

Unfortunately for commodity importers, the impact on earnings was all the greater because export volumes also fell. Unctad estimates that the

volume of commodity exports was more or less unchanged between 1979 and 1981, but declined sharply last year.

Taken together, the price and volume falls cost primary exporters \$210bn during 1980-82. As if that were not enough, the terms of trade also deteriorated, so that each unit exported last year could buy only about half the imports it could in 1978.

The worst sufferers were the 64 countries who rely on primary exports for more than 50 per cent of their foreign exchange earnings. But primary commodities contribute an average of 42 per cent of the export earnings of all non-oil developing countries. Raw material exports are therefore the crucial component in the trade of a large group, whose share of world trade — and so contribution to economic activity — has steadily grown.

According to the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, developing country exports expanded as a proportion of world exports from 12 per cent in 1973 to 13.5 per cent in 1981. More significantly, their imports rose from 14.5 per cent of all imports to 18 per cent in the same period.

While some of the extra share of imports is explained by more trade between developing countries themselves, it also points

Prices are not likely to rise quickly enough to assist recovery

to their value to industrial country exporters.

Against this loss of export markets in the Third World, the possible inflationary impact of higher commodity prices on industrial economies is negligible.

The table outlines what might happen to commodity prices at different rates of growth in the world economy.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has calculated that even if commodity prices were to grow by 5 per cent a year more than industrial countries inflation after next year, the addition to OECD inflation would be only about 0.5 per cent a year. A much faster increase of 9 per cent might add one percentage point on price rises.

If the International Monetary Fund is to be believed, the recovery is weak for the moment at least. But even rapid recovery would not cause a marked acceleration in inflation because of the changing relationship between output and commodity prices.

As a result, the rise in commodity prices is likely to be retarded.

It is important to distinguish between industrial raw materials such as metals and minerals and agricultural goods.

The chief determinant of

metal prices is the level of industrial production, a gradually falling proportion of output as a whole. In Britain industrial production is 40 per cent of gdp and its share is falling.

The structure of output has shifted. The absolute declines in manufacturing output have been roughly offset by a rise in services. Manufacturing output in Britain only stopped falling at the end of last year. It can be seen from the table that low growth or concentration causes a disproportionate fall in commodity prices.

But the Bank's conclusions are gloomier for some types of commodities than for others.

Metals prices are likely to rise in real terms for the middle of the decade. Other industrial raw materials need less material

than they did for the same product not long ago.

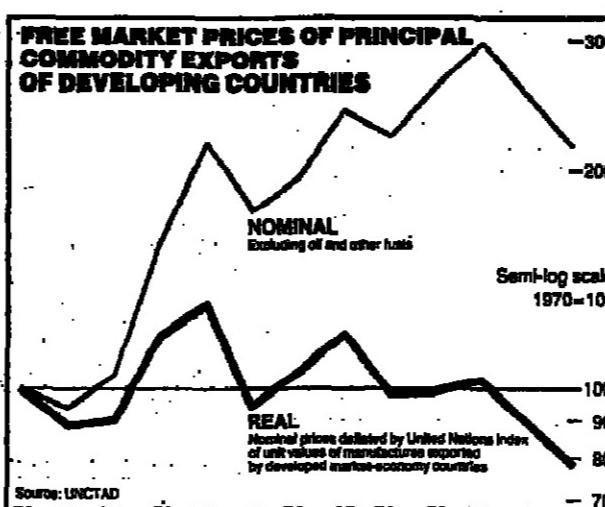
The wafer-thin coating of tin on tinplate for cans is a prime example. Can makers strive for increased fuel efficiency by using plastics and other materials to reduce weight. Plastics and exotic substances such as carbon fibres are also the staple of high-technology industries whose share of industrial production increases daily.

Another problem afflicting food commodities is that demand for them is surprisingly insensitive to price changes. Coffee consumption per capita has not changed significantly, despite promotion campaigns by the International Coffee Organization. So the performance of this group of commodities will depress the overall real price movement of commodities over the next few years.

Therefore, economic boom of the kind only extreme optimists expect, combined with restrictions on supply and more favourable changes in industrial consumption, is needed if commodities can return to the real price levels, in terms of industrial countries' exports, that they enjoyed 30 years ago.

Real prices may well go up, and modern metals such as aluminium will probably be in the forefront. But the rises will not be enough to generate the export earnings. Third World producers need to pay off their debts and, ironically, invest in new productive capacity.

In the long run the lack of investment may bring commodity supply and demand more into balance. But that is a haphazard way of generating a world recovery.



are also expected to enjoy higher demand.

But foods, particularly beverages such as coffee, have much less favourable prospects. This is bad news for those small countries that are dependent on a single crop. Coffee provides a third of Nicaragua's foreign exchange, for instance, the cocoa generates most of Ghana's export earnings.

But the World Bank is blunt about the reasons for agricultural commodity prices staying depressed. One is chronic overproduction for which price support policies are mainly responsible. The profligacy of the Common Agricultural Policy and North American governments in funding surpluses is well known. But developing countries are doing it too.

The Bank concludes: "The excess plantings and re-planting of coffee and cacao that took place in recent years resulted from misguided support policies in key countries."

Since there is little prospect of governments abandoning this approach to rural development overnight, the chances of a sustained real rise in the price of food commodities is slight.

Calculations by the Commodity Research Unit demonstrate clearly that the intensity

Lack of investment may bring supply and demand more into balance

of use of metals has been declining over many years.

After rising in the boom years of the 1950s, the amount of copper used per unit of American industrial production fell by 1.9 per cent a year in the 1980s. The pattern is broadly the same for all base metals in every mature industrial economy.

Given this background, it is not surprising that the World Bank has concluded that "the long-term (1990-95) price prospects for non-fuel primary commodities are not very bright".

But the Bank's conclusions are gloomier for some types of commodities than for others.

Metals prices are likely to rise in real terms for the middle of the decade. Other industrial raw materials need less material

Economic notes**The age of tough management**

Each decade seems to stamp its own character on most of the managers who are reaching the top and will determine the attitudes of whole sections of business for the next 10 years.

The fuddy-duddy image of 1950s bankers gave way to a new expansion-minded generation in the decade from the mid-1960s, enlivened by bank mergers and new freedoms to compete. They wanted to lead as much as they could and gave borrowers the benefit, in some cases, of an awful lot of doubt.

The trauma of the banking crises of the mid-1970s changed all that. When British industry got into trouble in the recession, it faced across the desk a corps of bank managers who had gone through the fire and had learned to be cautious and sceptical.

But what will the managers who run British industry in the 1980s be like? The growth-minded 1950s and 1960s brought us a band of ambitious expansionists, concerned more with revenue, size and grandiose plans than costs and profit ratios.

The 1970s brought us financially minded wizards, the spiders at the heart of conglomerate webs, who wanted to be like Lord Weinstock but more often turned out like Mr Jim Slater.

Mr Ian MacGregor is, without a doubt, the model for the 1980s. The retiring head of one British multi-national noted the change a year or so ago. He could no longer relate, he said sadly, to managers who measured their success by the number of people they had fired.

That is a sour comment on men who have, after all, merely gritted their teeth to do what was necessary for survival.

But this has surely been the formative experience for those who will be running many of Britain's companies during Mrs Thatcher's decade.

A new survey of 400 chief executives by the executive search consultants, Heidrick and Struggles, gives a sober portrait of the top manager of 1983.

Like Mr MacGregor, he is a workaholic, notching up an average of 52 hours a week by his own account. And his

Graham Searjeant

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Selectors show no foresight in sticking by Willis

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Blind to one of the lessons to be learned from India's victory in the Prudential World Cup, namely the stimulating influence of a young captain, the England selectors have re-appointed Bob Willis to lead their side against New Zealand for the rest of the summer. The first of the four Test Matches starts at the Oval on July 14.

Of recent England captains none has been tactically more unsuspicious than Willis. He is still at his best fast bowler, which is both tribute to his durability, often against heavy odds, and an indictment of the younger school of fast bowlers. By this time next year Willis could have taken more Test wickets than anyone else. At the moment Little has 332 and Willis 285.

Yet tactically, England under Willis have long periods in the field when they are on a fixed rudder. That is no good. Others like Botham, Gower and Taylor, try something about it to prevent their being totally bemused.

Alternatively, they have someone else in mind to take

What appeals to the selectors (Peter May, Alec Bedser, Alan Smith and Philip Sharpe) or enough of them anyway, that there was a good spirit in England's World Cup party, and Willis shares their view that whether you like it or not the umpire's decision must be seen to be final.

It is difficult, even so, not to see his reappointment as a setback for Gower. It seems an unimaginative choice, unless the selectors are thinking of someone other than Gower as Willis's successor. The four Test matches against New Zealand should not be especially taxing and they will be followed by a winter which starts with three more Test matches against New Zealand. If, as now seems likely, the idea is to give Willis the winter's captaincy as well, the selectors may find themselves making a change against the full might of West Indies in England next summer.

Over from Willis. And who might that be? Barclay or Knight? I hardly think so. Knight? I doubt it. Gatting? Even so, he would be the first to praise the assistance he received from Gifford and Willis, who celebrated his reappointment as England captain with a testing performance of characteristically dogged determination.

Whether they will be happier than Bernard Flack, the groundsmen, who would have been forgiven had he been seen at the end making derogatory gestures at his critics, is another matter, for although there was still the odd shooter to contend with, Amies, Athey and Larkins had suggested on the previous day it was not impossible to bat on with a little application and watchfulness.

Yorkshire contributed to their own downfall by not bowling particularly well, but they still had weight wickets down before tea, leaving Warwickshire 119 still to get, and a Yorkshire victory at that

moment seemed as inevitable as it had done throughout the day.

Humpage, Gifford and Willis had other ideas. Humpage, who had come in half an hour before lunch at 80 for three, was still there, but while admiring his efforts and the contributions of Ferris and Tedstone, who played their part in the afternoon as Warwickshire had progressed from 100 for five to 178 for seven, the idea of their victory was so far-fetched as to be laughable.

Even so, Gifford played with solid determination for 31 overs, watching every ball carefully and prodding the off single here and there, it seemed the only consequence was to delay the inevitable.

Perhaps we thought, he might last long enough for Humpage to get the century, his display warranted, but even that looked an unlikely target.

Humpage was still five short when Gifford departed, missing a swinging full toss from Jarvis. Yorkshire in desperation, having taken the new ball after most of their earlier inroads had been made by spin. Humpage had a few words with his incoming captain - did Willis say give it a go and get your run? - and immediately launched a ferocious attack. His hundred came at once as he struck Dennis for 16 in one over. In the next, from Jarvis, 10 further runs were added, and suddenly a most unlikely victory became a matter for debate.

Suddenly also we had the extraordinary sight, quite unthinkable even half an hour earlier, of

England's most unlikely victory having been secured for debate.

In the meantime, only Hassan, Hayes and on Monday Birch, among the batsmen, had taken their scores beyond 50. In retrospect it looks as if Birch's innings of 92 gave Nottinghamshire an unexpected opportunity. Lancashire's 100, they struck out for the 223 they needed for victory must have been a source of even greater encouragement.

In a scratch start on Monday evening before the close Lancashire lost Maynard, Hayes and Zaidi with only 27 runs on the board. So, when Fowler and the nightwatchman Watkinson came to take guard yesterday the initiative was already with Nottinghamshire's bowlers.

Initially Fowler and Watkinson

made some progress towards building a valuable foundation. In fact, Fowler only held the fort when Watkinson, who saw his role as being that of holding the fort, stood guard for 71 minutes before a rush of blood to the head and a wild swish towards square leg signalled his first run. Another five minutes of stoicism and Watkinson's name would have figured in one of those improbable cricketing records.

Eventually, Fowler's concentration lapsed as he fell neatly into Hemmings's carefully laid trap. As Hemmings worked his way through Lancashire's order a keen field gave admirable support.

Lancashire, who with Middlesex are the only unbeaten team in County championship, had no problems in this respect, when bowling last - in completing what looked to be early victories. This time, with a lot of runs in the bank and all the time in the world, they did not bowl particularly well.

Cook and Elton Jones lingered together for more than an hour before Ferris, having changed ends, struck Ostrom's boot with a ball of full length and earned his seventh leg before decision in the game.

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Wimbledon: Miss Wade's valedictory cliff-hanger

On the rack at the end of a remorseless inquisition

By Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent

Yvonne Vermaak beat Virginia Wade 6-3, 2-6, 6-2 in an hour and 32 minutes at Wimbledon yesterday, thus becoming the first unseeded player to reach the semi-final round of the women's singles since Judy Dalton in 1971. Miss Vermaak is also the first South African to advance to the women's semi-finals since Sandra Reynolds and Renee Schuurman both did so in 1961. Cliff Drysdale played in a men's semi-final in 1966.

The paradox is that Miss Vermaak, aged 26, is little more than 5 ft 1 in tall and is not the most obvious candidate for prominence in grass-court tennis. Born at Port Elizabeth, she is a farmer's daughter, and looks the part in that she is strongly built. In view of her height it would be unreasonable to expect her to specialize in the service, and in the forecourt game as Wimbledon experts tend to.

Miss Vermaak owes her success to her ball control, and the shrewd way in which she moves her opponent about. She has the knack of stringing shots together in an ultimately productive sequence. She employs not only solid ground-strokes, (the forehand is particularly accurate) but also drop shots on

both flanks and lobs and short angles. She thus has the equipment to use the length and width of the court, to ask her opponents a remorseless series of awkward questions.

That is what happened yesterday. On the one side was this little woman with a big racket, scurrying about the court and coaxing the ball this way and that. On the other was Miss Wade, aged 37, and rather wishing that she had been able to rest for a day after coming back from the brink of defeat to beat Eva Plaff. Miss Wade did her best to husband her energies, and she seldom wasted the strength that used to be spent so prodigally in her youth.

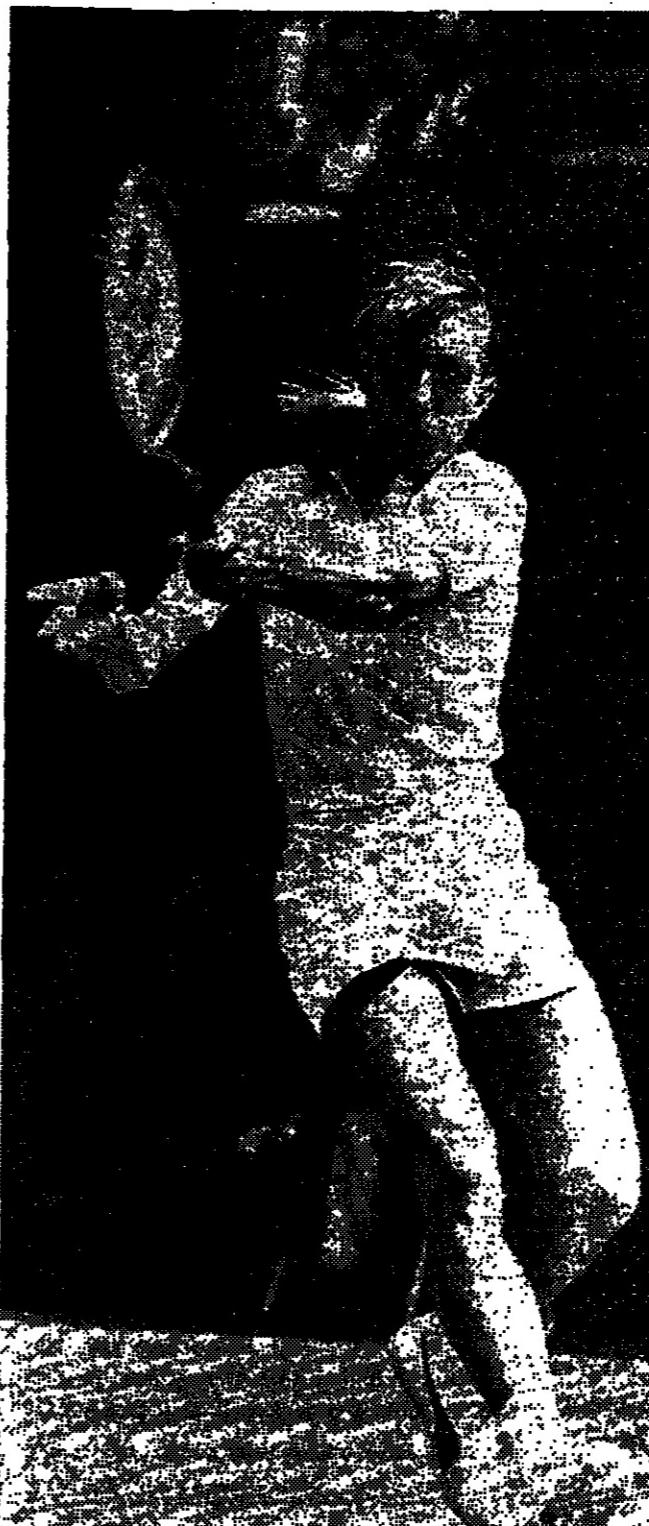
Even so, she had a forthright approach to the task of putting the ball away. Going to the net was risky, because Miss Vermaak had several ways of dealing with such assaults. But Miss Wade discreetly mixed the baseline and forecourt games and it always seemed possible that – as in three of her four previous matches – she might come from behind to win.

Miss Wade did in fact take the second set rather comfortably after conceding the first. Miss Vermaak briefly seemed to become even more of a racket-twiddler than the habitually-it-

but in the third set Miss Vermaak went to 3-0, though two of those games were won by playing on consecutive days: a work-load for which he could see no reason. Tanner said that his reactions were a little slower, notably when receiving service or when getting to the net after his own. He was impressed, as everyone was, by Lendl's serving power. When Lendl is banging his first service into court and is also on the mark with his heavy ground strokes, he is a competitor of the highest class.

This is Lendl's fourth appearance at Wimbledon, and the first time he has advanced beyond the third round. At the age of 23, he is still looking for his first grand slam championship, though he has been runner-up for the French and United States titles.

It seems probable that in the semi-final round, Lendl will have to play John McEnroe, and it has long been evident that when Lendl is in form, he can overpower McEnroe. At present Lendl is certainly in form. The one slight proviso is that he twisted an ankle in the first set yesterday and although the injury did not inhibit him, there can be no certainty that it will still be 100 per cent when he goes on court.



British pair keep the flag flying and even the cads are smiling

By John Carter

While even the stiffest of upper lips were seen to be quivering as Virginia Wade crumpled the centre court news came filtering through of a last pocket of British resistance.

On court No. 2 Jo Durie and Anne Hobbs kept the Union Jack flying with the sort of up-and-at-'em victory over Andrea Temesvari, of Hungary, and Catherine Tanvier, of France, that made a chap feel dashed proud.

Mind you, there were some cads around court two who actually admitted to divided loyalties (well, a pair of legs, head-banded blonde is enough to make even the most pukka fellow waver). Such thoughts were soon swept aside, though, as the British girls' Cads Cup team, perhaps in retaliation for being kept waiting seven or eight minutes on court by their opponents before the start – did a most un-British thing by playing on Miss Tanvier, the weak link, broke her service in the fourth game and took a 3-1 lead.

Miss Temesvari, who was good enough to be seeing 14 in singles in a year, had to Content herself, then began to stretch those Betty Grable legs around the court and produced some fine overheads and service returns to break back, and then took her next game for all-out.

However, Miss Hobbs, whose own legs know a thing or two about star quality, having carried her to a win in the grueling Superstars contest for all-round sporting excellence four years ago, took control of the match from this point. She held service with a couple of decisive volleys, and with the aid of a winning Durie lob and service return, wrapped up the set as Tsvetkova began to totter.

The British pair dealt easily with their rivals' two wins in the second set, and Miss Hobbs was rampant with a series of angled service returns and volleys from right on top of the net. Poor Miss Tanvier became visibly unnerved (she cannot have been helped by a

vicious Temesvari return which caught her hand in the rump and almost projected her over the net) and her errors allowed the British girls to take a 5-2 lead.

Then Miss Temesvari held for 3-5, two uncharacteristic overhead errors by Miss Durie brought the score back to 5-4. Nerves began to jangle – was the last outburst about to surrender after all? Not a bit of it! It was the Franco-Hungarian attack that tamely showed the white flag with a Temesvari overhead error and at the last a Tanvier double fault. Even the cads were smiling.

Hopes that Buster Mottram and Andrew Jarrett could add another British victory after Jarrett had played superbly to give them the second set 6-1 and level the match again Sutton, Gifford and Hedges, the United States and Henning Sundström, of Sweden, never came to fruition. The American and the Swede raised their game, and with Mottram proving very erratic, took the next two sets 6-3, 6-2.

Yesterday's Wimbledon results

MEN'S SINGLES

Holder: J Connors (USA).

Fifth round: J Lendl (Cze) R Tanner (USA) 7-5, 7-6, 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Holder: M Navratilova (USA)

Fifth round: M Navratilova (USA) vs J Mandel (USA) 6-1,

V Vermaak (SA) vs S Wade (GB) 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

LW King (USA) vs K Jordan (USA) 7-5, 6-4

MEN'S DOUBLES

Holder: P McNamara and P McNamee (Aus)

Third round: K Curran (SA) and S Denton (USA) vs F Del (Cze) and F D McNamee (USA) 6-4, 6-3.

P Fleming and J P McNamee (USA) vs B M Merton and J Moore (SA) 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

S Glaum and R Sundstrom (USA) vs A J Herremans and C J Mouton (USA) 6-4, 7-6, 6-2.

J Alexander and A B Fitzgerald (Aus) vs M J Buehning and B Teacher (USA) 4-6, 7-5, 6-4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Holder: M Navratilova and P Shriver (USA)

Third round: J M Durie and A Hobbs (GB) vs C Tanner (FRA) and A Temesvari (Hung) (6-4, 6-4, 6-4).

C Kohde-Kilsch and E S Pfaff (GB) vs E M Bursyn and A Moulton (USA) 6-4, 6-4.

B E GOTTFRIED (USA) and P McNAMEE (Aus) vs K Agius (Malta) and S V Wade (GB) 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES

Holder: K Curran (SA) and Miss A E Smith (USA).

Second round: L W King (USA) vs W Turnbull (Aus) 7-5, 6-3.

F Stolle (USA) and P H Shriver (USA) vs C Stone and P G Smith (USA) 6-1, 6-2.

F Curran (SA) and K Jordan (USA) 6-1, 6-2.

C S Dowdall (GB) and C J Johnson (USA) vs J M Del (Cze) and B Randall (Aus) 7-6, 6-2.

G Johnston and P Whysner (Aus) vs M K Davidson (GB) and I K Horne (SA) 6-3, 6-2.

The following results were received too late for inclusion in yesterday's edition:

Men's doubles

First round: C D McNamee (Aus) and C J Johnson (USA) 6-3, 6-2.

D F Curran (SA) and D F Stone (USA) 6-3, 6-2.

D A Lloyd and S Barker (GB) vs J McE (Cze) and S White (USA) 6-4, 6-7, 6-7.

C J Laver and C T Tait (GB) vs P Docherty and C G Thomas (GB) 7-5, 6-4.

F D McNamee (SA) and J M Durie (GB) vs D Graham and S Her (USA) 6-2, 6-7, 6-3.

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NEW MOVES IN SPORTING BOYCOTT

Sweden refuses entry to South African golfers

By Mitchell Platts

Hugh Baciocchi who won in 1973, is out of the Scandinavian Enterprise Open. He is one of the South African golfers who have been refused entry visas by the Swedish government to compete in the £90,000 event starting in Stockholm tomorrow.

It is the first time in the history of the PGA European tour that a tournament within Europe has been hit by an anti-apartheid move. The Tunisian Open, now the regular starting

members and that includes the South Africans. We made repeated appeals to the Swedish Golf Union and the sponsors but the Swedish government would not budge. We could not press the issue further."

The PGA European tour committee have invited Baciocchi and John Bland, a former winner of the South African PGA Championship, to attend a meeting at The Belfry, Sutton Coldfield, next week to discuss the implications of the decision.

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point for the circuit, has banned the South Africans for the last two events."

Ken Schofield, executive director of the PGA European tour, said: "It is disappointing that golf should now be towed along by politics. We have been working and hoping for weeks that a satisfactory arrangement would be reached."

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Eclipse hopes grow for Gorytus

By Dick Hindle

There is growing confidence in Dick Hern's stable that Gorytus can strike a blow for the younger generation in Sandown's Coral Eclipse Stakes on Saturday, which attracted 11 acceptors at yesterday's four-day stage. Gorytus, attempting to better his first three-year-old start at Doncaster Hill in 1979, when this male and a quarter-cousin, was at West Isley, causing his trainer - a few words - to say: "The colt is very well and if the weather keeps like this, he will make them all go."

Hern's sole victory in the Eclipse was three years ago with Els-Man-Mo, who went on to complete a notable double in Ascot's King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes. Corral's mare Frank Dunne's in-form mare Shimmer, the 3-1 favourite, came second by a quarter of a length to 7-2 Otherworlds 5-1 Solford, 16-1 Muscatine, Tolomeo, 16-1 Guns of Navarone, 20-1 Prima Voci, 33-1 La Fontaine, 30-1 Lobkowicz and 250-1 Aperitivo. The Tote offer 6-4 against an Irish-trained success, 13-8 on a three-year-old Stanerra and year-younger Time Charter is that no mare or filly has won this particular race since its inaugural running in 1986.

The Newmarket trainer Luca Cumani has provisionally booked Greville Starkey for Tolomeo and just failed to catch Horace in the St James' Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot. Cumani, however, is fully aware of the poor record of the year-old in the Eclipse and may let Tolomeo in reserve for Goodwood's Sussex Stakes.

Vincent O'Brien, who intends running Solford in the big Sandown race, since the start of the year,



Gorytus: pleasing trainer Dick Hern in his Eclipse preparation.

formidable statistic against the five-year-old winning and 10-1 one of Clove Britain's three representatives.

Gorytus has not been seen out since coming fifth in the 2000 Guineas behind Lomond in which his Saturday rivals, Tolomeo and Muscatine, filled the minor places.

But the West Isley camp expect a totally different display from Gorytus now that the ground rides

and the track is in the hands of the new steward, John Williams, who has

been promoted to the post of the

Steward of the Year.

Unlike the King George, three-year-olds have had a year since their previous run in the Eclipse and may let Tolomeo in reserve for Goodwood's Sussex Stakes.

Vincent O'Brien, who intends running Solford in the big Sandown race, since the start of the year,

RUGBY UNION

McBride has twitch of finger at the controls

From Don Cameron
ChristchurchCanterbury 22
British Lions 20

While perhaps he did not notice it at the time, Willie John McBride, the British Lions manager, rather put his finger on many of the Lions' recent problems as he was commenting on the 20-22 defeat by a bold and brave Canterbury side at Lancaster Park yesterday.

"We lost control", said McBride. "And we made a lot of mistakes first, the obvious one, as Hugo [MacNeil] stalled erratically and unsuccessfully at the last-second conversion attempt, which would have given the Lions the faint respectability of a draw. The Lions suffered a self-inflicted wound by not playing any of their three top goal-kickers, Campbell, Hare or Evans."

MacNeil missed three reasonable penalty attempts in the first half before kicking out the Lions' level at 2-3. Afterward, he kicked two of seven attempts. Rutherford managed one dropped goal in two attempts, and Woodward, whose left-footed style would have been better than MacNeil's right-footed stash from the right side of the field for the last-second conversion attempt, also missed an earlier conversion.

The Lions offered up three penalty goals for pieces of the ball, and the Lions' try in the opening minute, the second aggravated when Colclough back chucked the referee, the third when Irwin struck down Taylor, the Canterbury centre, as Baird was running out from the goalline, perhaps with the idea of taking a quick 22 drop-out. Taylor was jostling Baird and must have been close to being penalized himself, but Irwin decided on rough justice and it cost the Lions the most crucial three points of the match.

Down 3-12 at the break, with Canterbury's dashing young full-back Deans profiting all his team's points, the Lions dominated the first 15 minutes of the second half, with a dropped goal by Rutherford, a try by Baird, another to Paxton, which MacNeil managed to convert. That put the Lions 16-15 ahead, but Canterbury struck back with a forward try and then Deans profited from Irwin's foolishness and Canterbury led 22-16 with eight minutes to play. The Lions came back with Rutherford's vast Garry Owen's kick and then Irwin charging across for

Twickenham final

The Rugby Union County Championship Final, traditionally played on the ground of one of the finalists, is to be held at Twickenham next season on March 31.

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

The visit of the Canadians to play five games in England next October will provide an opportunity to judge how the game is developing in that part of the world. Even though England thrashed through their two games in Canada last year, scoring 43 points in the one international, recent victories over the United States and, last weekend, Italy (by 19-15) suggest that the Canadians are working hard at their game.

The highlight of their tour will be a game against an England XV at Twickenham on October 15. On their last visit to Britain, in September 1979, they beat Somerset and Cornwall, and drew with Southern Counties, losing to Cardiff. In the major games of their 1982

VOLLEYBALL

Testing time for students

A British men's volleyball team will compete for the first time in the World Student Games in Edmonton, Canada, from July 1 to 12. Paul Harrison writes. A squad of seven Scots and five English students have been brought together over the past two years under the management of an Englishman and coached by a pair of Scots. The party will be made up by and partly referee.

The volleyballers will play against student teams from such major powers as the Soviet Union, Japan and China.

Outclassed the British challenge certainly will be, but few will match their enthusiasm.

Britain's biggest volleyball tournament, the Sandwell Mikasa at West Bromwich on July 2 and 3, has attracted a record entry. More than 2,000 contestants will play 60 matches simultaneously.

Speedwell Racquet, from Bristol, the league and cup champions, will challenge the holders, Sparkle, in the men's event.

BOXING

Chacon pays heavy price

Mexico City (Reuter) - The World Boxing Council has stripped boxer Chacon of the United States of his super-featherweight title, saying he had violated his contract. Chacon met the leading U.S. boxer, Cornelius Boz Edwards in a non-sanctioned match on May 14 in Las Vegas.

Chacon, who won the title on December 11 last year, was due to meet the leading contender for the title, Hector Camacho of America. The WBC's secretary general, Arturo Marquez, said at the time that the match with Boz Edwards would violate WBC rules because of contract violations that include the Boz Edwards bout.

IN BRIEF

Lancia's two out of three

Auckland (Reuters) - The West German world champion, Walter Rohrl, driving a Lancia Rallye, won the New Zealand international motor rally yesterday. He finished 15 min 58 sec ahead of Timo Salonen of Finland, who drove a Nissan 240RS. Another 15 min 31 sec back was Rohrl's Lancia colleague, Antonio Bettega of Italy.

GOLF: The prizemoney for last year's PGA golf-championship will be raised from \$90,000 to \$150,000 under a new sponsorship announced by the whisky firm, Whyte and Mackay. When the event takes place at Wentworth's Burnes Road course next spring, the winner will receive £25,000, the runner-up £16,670 and the third placed golfer £9,370.

CANADIAN ITINERARY: October 1 v Combined Services Portsmouth; 5 v Royal Navy; 6 v Royal Engineers; 7 v Royal Ulster Rifles; 8 v Royal Engineers; 9 v Royal Artillery; 10 v Royal Engineers; 11 v Royal Engineers; 12 v Royal Engineers; 13 v Royal Engineers; 14 v Royal Engineers; 15 v England XV (Twickenham).

ATHLETICS: David Warren, an 800 metres finalist at the 1980 Moscow Olympics Games, who missed all last season through injury, returns to the track for the British Athletics League, division two, match at Merton Park on Saturday. Warren last raced in the 1981 AAA championships, where he finished last. He turned out for Epsom and Ewell in the 800 metres at Edinburgh.

• Daley Thompson is expected to raise money for the Marie Curie Foundation. Every point he scores in the decathlon event at the world athletics championships in Helsinki next month will be backed in money by leading sports and entertainment industry people. Thompson aims to be the first man to break 9,000 points.

RUGBY UNION: Molsey made a profit of £14,223 last season, compared with a loss of nearly £3,000 in 1981-82. Despite a miserable playing season, they increased their gate receipts and programme profit by nearly £6,000.

CORRECTION

In the correctional three-day event at Kalamazoo on Sunday, the junior event was won by S. Allen (GB), riding Bagatelle.

La crème de la crème

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Secretary/ Chief Executive

is required for both the British Association of Occupational Therapists and the College of Occupational Therapists to replace the present incumbent, Air Vice-Marshal Dick, who is retiring at the end of the year. Applications are invited from suitably experienced people, aged between 40 and 50, with proven managerial and administrative ability. A knowledge of the Health and/or Social Services would be an advantage, but not essential. Salary would be by negotiation, depending on qualification and experience, but would be not less than £15,000 p.a. This is a challenging post for someone with enthusiasm to further consolidate the progress already achieved in a rapidly developing organisation. Interviews will be in August, with a view to appointment late October. Further information and application forms can be obtained by writing (marked Private and Confidential) to the Secretary, B.A.O.T., 29 Red Place, Bayswater, London, W2 4TU. Closing date for return of completed application forms is 29th July 1983.

COLOURFUL CAREERS

The MD of this extremely colourful design consultancy is seeking a P.A. You should want to become fully involved in all aspects of this hectic and creative business, with a desire to learn and develop your skills. Your secretarial skills must be excellent, although their will be minimal. Preference will be given to applicants with relevant experience. Please call 091 57223.

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Two young journalists have been recruited to assist the Manager with a variety of Administration duties. You will be based in France and will be required to travel extensively. You will be required to speak French and Spanish. Good organisational skills, telephone Jane Williams on 091 57223.

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Applicants should have a good general education with speech of 100/100, ability to type figures & about age 25-35. Salary negotiable.

Applications with full c.v. should be marked confidential for the attention of:

The Company Secretary
The Retail Consortium
Palladium House, 1 Argyle Street,
London W1V 1AD

Senior Conservative Backbencher

needs a secretary / personal assistant with an interest in public affairs to handle letters and casework in connection with a London constituency. Should enjoy, and preferably have had extensive experience of responsibility for written and telephoned enquiries and of acting on own initiative in dealing with varied personal problems and voluntary correspondence. Please explain how you have gained the necessary experience and interest, and write with brief personal details to Mrs Wellington Smith, House of Commons, Westminster, SW1 OAA.

EMBASSY OF JAPAN, WI

requires

SECRETARY

(graduate preferred)
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Secretary

Mr. Brian G. Scott, Esq.,
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WDM, Bedford Chambers, Covent Garden, London, WC2E 8HA Tel: 01-353 7896
Fax: 081-404 2221 (Mrs Butler) for application form

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also on page 22

Country Properties

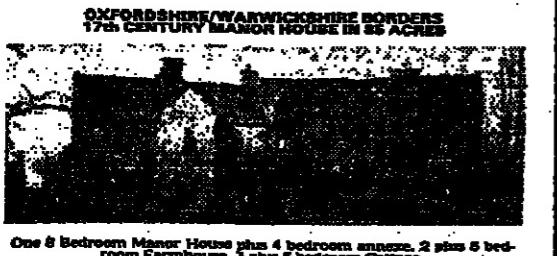
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THE TIMES WEDNESDAY JUNE 29 1983

£150

Residential property/Baron Phillips

Huntin', shootin' and speculatin'

The three weeks since the general election has seen a considerable upsurge of interest in Scottish estates, writes Diana Wildman.

June, July and August have long been the traditional months in Scotland for the larger farming and sporting estates to be marketed. With any political uncertainty now resolved, the agents are hoping that summer 1983 will see greater interest in what last year was a fairly depressed market in which prices actually dropped.

With the equity market riding high, some investors feel now is a good time to realize their capital gain and invest in something to enjoy. As sporting estates overall have decreased in value over the past three years, particularly during 1982, this new investment could show a substantial increase quickly. Guy Galbraith of Savills envisages a capital growth ranging from 10 per cent to 20 per cent over the next two years because of their depressed prices today.

This revived interest is not so far reflected in rising prices, so an increase in UK buyers buying estates up to £1m is now a strong possibility.

Off shore buyers, mainly from Scandinavia and Germany as well as a small American market, are less attracted to Scotland at the moment because the pound is too strong. Thus the larger £2m to £3m estate will remain difficult to sell unless sterling weakens.

The 1983 potential purchaser believes a balanced mixture of excellent sporting estate with a viable and productive mixed stock farm might well prove to be the best long term overall investment. Over the past 18 years sporting estates have had the edge on farming ones as far as any capital appreciation is concerned.

The 17,500 acre Eriboll estate, near Tongue in Sutherland, is a good example of this type of sporting and farming property and is, according to Strutt and Parker partner Colin Campbell: "One of the most intriguing recreational estates on the market in years. One reason being that the sporting side can stand on its own economically." Offers over £500,000 are being sought for Eriboll with further details available from Strutt and Parker, 26 Walker Street, Edinburgh EH3 7JR.

Uneconomically-run sporting property is coming on the market with some owners defeated by high running costs. New owners are more adaptable and realize the economic sense of turning part of

an estate, up to now run purely for sport, into a viable farming proposition. In some cases, for example, the sheep farming side of the enterprise may well subsidize the sport. Undoubtedly the good all-round mixed estate is gaining a new popularity.

Island and coastal estates with the extra attraction of sea water fishing adds an extra dimension for the leisure-oriented buyer who wishes to participate in all aspects of the sporting side of his investment. Drumminghalls on the Isle of Mull in Argyllshire is a stock-rearing and hill farm of some 1,050 acres with over a mile of seafront offering considerable scope for forestry, deer and shell-fish farming. The sporting side is not too well stocked at present but grouse are beginning to reappear in small numbers. The small regular stock of red deer remains steady.

The Drumminghalls estate is for sale at a whole or in lots as follows: Offers over £155,000 for 430 acres including the farmhouse and buildings and second, offers over £25,000 for 620 acres of hill ground with planting approval. Full details are available from Bell Ingram, 7 Walker Street, Edinburgh EH3 7JY.

Many and varied are the reasons given for putting property on the market. The Viscount Astor has recently instructed Savills to sell his 20,000 acre Tarbert estate on the Island of Jura to release capital he requires to finance his adjacent Gatehouse estate to the south. The two properties are divided by Loch Tarbert which bisects Jura.

North Charlotte Street, Edinburgh EH2 4HR.

Some farms lend themselves to being sold off in lots rather than in their entirety. One such is the Mid-Glen estate, Kilmacolm, Renfrewshire, a well-known agricultural and sporting property famous in Scottish circles for its prize-winning beef herd.

Extending to 1,090 acres, offers in excess of £500,000 are being sought for the whole property. However the estate has been divided into five lots ranging in price from £40,000 to £170,000. There is, in addition, considerable potential throughout the Glen Farms estate on the sporting side which includes good duck-shooting, pheasant and grouse shooting. Full information is available from Bell Ingram, 7 Walker Street, Edinburgh EH3 7JY.

Many and varied are the reasons given for putting property on the market. The Viscount Astor has recently instructed Savills to sell his 20,000 acre Tarbert estate on the Island of Jura to release capital he requires to finance his adjacent Gatehouse estate to the south. The two properties are divided by Loch Tarbert which bisects Jura.

"For the past ten years I have rented out Gatehouse and as I couldn't see the day when I wouldn't need to rent, I have decided to realize my asset, sell Tarbert and move into Gatehouse" explains Lord Astor.

"During the three months of the year I spend on the estate more and more time was being spent on administration of the rented property. As a stalking estate Tarbert is not difficult to run and by renting out half the sport annually the eventual purchaser's net cost should be about £2,000 a year and that is allowing for rates on the homes as well as running the estate."

"Last year we made £13,500 for venison income alone. One doesn't expect a profit on a purely sporting estate unless it is all rented out".

Offers in excess of £800,000 are anticipated by Savills for Tarbert which has an unusual attraction for fishing enthusiasts. An entire - albeit small - river system from source to estuary is included in the estate together with 13 brown trout locks.

Lord Astor envisages a sale to a British or European businessman looking for a holiday home along with his capital investment.

Country Properties

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Exmoor National Park. Coast 1½ miles. Minehead 3 miles. A most attractive Georgian house in an historic village with 5½ acres turned into comfortable holiday accommodation.

Main house has 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen/diner, breakfast room, gas central heating. Garage for 2 cars. Garden.

Offer in the region of £125,000 Freehold with about 1% rents plus £10,000 F.P.F.

Details: 18 Hammet Street, Taunton. Tel: (0823) 884444 (15/16465/LW)

Wiltshire

Swindon and M4 miles. Marlborough 10 miles.

A stylish listed village house of pleasing elevation. 4 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, cloakroom, kitchen/diner, breakfast room, gas central heating. Garage for 2 cars. Garden.

Offer in the region of £100,000 Freehold with about 1% rents plus £10,000 F.P.F.

Details: 19 High Street, Pewsey. Tel: (0672) 3265 (15/16465/LW)

6 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3DB
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Town Centre and Station 2½ miles. A CHARMING 17TH CENTURY HOUSE SURROUNDED BY ITS OWN LAND.

4 Reception Rooms, Kitchen/Diner, 2 Bedrooms, Dressing Room and Domestic Offices. 2 Bedrooms, Dressing Room and Kitchen/Diner. Excellent Outbuildings. Heated Swimming Pool.

About 8½ Acres. For Sale Freehold.

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Tel: (0962) 651555

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Tel: 01-522 8250 (incl. D.C.P.)

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KENT - 3 MILES MAIDSTONE

Enjoying unparallel southerly views. A COMPACT 40 ACRE ESTATE WITH FINE COUNTRY PROPERTIES. Range of traditional buildings, stables, etc.

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SURREY - Near Leatherhead

Leatherhead Station about 1½ miles. Waterloo 1 hour. Drawing room, study, dining room, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, nursery wing with 3 bedrooms and bathroom. Oil central heating. Attractive walled garden. Heated swimming pool. Stable block. 2 paddocks. Hard tennis court. Stables. Paddock.

Excellent Cottage Further Lodge, Cottage and Estate Office.

Small stud: 24 loose boxes. 8 paddocks.

Range of farm buildings.

Compact block 156 acres farmland, 17 acres paddock. 169 acres outstanding mature woodland.

In all about 359 acres.

Attractive secondary House, cottage and further Lodge also available.

SAVILLS, 20 Grosvenor Hill, Berkeley Square, London W1. Tel: 01-499 8644.

<h4

Queen Mother honours IRA's Hyde Park victims



The Queen Mother attended a service in Hyde Park yesterday to dedicate a memorial to the four members of the Household Cavalry killed in an IRA bomb attack last July. Brian Harris' photographs show: Above, the Queen Mother with, on her right, Major General Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard, Colonel-in-Chief of the Life Guards; left, Mrs Judith Young helps her daughters Sarah Jane, 2½, and Louise, 5, lay their posies; below: the posies.

Mutineers pledge to fight Arafat

Continued from page 1 under certain conditions. But he apparently gave no hint of what these conditions might be.

Elsewhere in Lebanon another crisis is emerging now that Druze and Christian militiamen have started a vendetta of murders and kidnappings in the Israeli-occupied Golan mountains.

At least six bodies were brought out of the area on Monday night after a day of anarchy on the main Beirut-Damascus highway, a road that is supposed to be controlled by Israeli troops.

Both sides fired artillery shells at each other yesterday for the third consecutive day and the bombardment now covering an ever wider area. When I travelled up the Damascus highway on Monday, four Christian gunmen ordered my car to halt and one of them pointed his weapon at me with both hands when I at first refused to stop. I was permitted to go when I convinced them I was a foreigner.

The Israelis were making little effort to prevent such incidents.

East block summit adopts conciliatory line to West

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Leaders of the Warsaw Pact yesterday ended a one-day summit meeting in Moscow by adopting a joint statement which restated Soviet arms control proposals but took a predominantly conciliatory line towards the West.

There was no sign of the widely expected Soviet block threat to deploy Soviet missiles in Eastern Europe if new Nato missiles are stationed in Western Europe at the end of the year.

The Russians held the meeting with their allies in order to consolidate Warsaw Pact unity at a time when the Geneva arms talks are at critical stage, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of

Germany is about to visit Moscow.

Moscow television last night showed the Warsaw Pact leaders in the Kremlin, the first official admission that the summit had been convened.

In their joint declaration the Warsaw Pact called for a "Soviet-American nuclear freeze as the beginning of a five-power freeze, and reiterated their call for a non-aggression pact with NATO."

The statement called for an arms agreement that would rule out the deployment of new American missiles in Europe.

Dutch base decision,

French bomb, page 6

Doctors stay neutral

Continued from page 1 in the eyes of the public and our members," he said.

Dr H Fell, a consultant from East Anglia, objected that taking no political stance was in itself "a political statement of frightening irresponsibility. It is the politics of the ostrich. The public will not be edified by the prospect of so many medical heads in the sand."

Nuclear war was a matter of preventive medicine and that meant that doctors should discuss any matters by which the ultimate tragedy could be avoided, Dr Fell said.

But the conference went on to approve by 248 votes to 70 a resolution congratulating the board of science on its "superb report".

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Jenkins squares up to maiden heckle

"These are the days of the maidens", said Mr Enoch Powell last night, as he began a speech immediately after a new Conservative member had addressed the House for the first time.

"We raddled, haridans of parliamentary life are apt to feel lost in an ocean of virginity", he added, with the slightly menacing tone he always adopts when being jocular. He went on to the main subject of his speech: what Mrs Thatcher would do were Britain threatened with complete destruction by nuclear weapons. On this subject, his tone was lighter. He quoted the Prime Minister as saying that, in that dire eventuality, she would be prepared to press the button. "I don't believe it", he said, airily.

Mr Boyes was the man with the dark blue shirt and Labour Party tie reported in this space last as unsuccessfully attempting to persuade the Prime Minister to yield the floor to him during her speech last week. He was forced then to the back. "Of him (no doubt) more later", we wrote at the time. Prophetic words. Yesterday came the more by tradition, 9 left-wing maiden hecklers is complimented by the next heckler. "He's quite right, quite right", someone therefore cried as Mr Jenkins departed from the flow of his speech to say that Mr Boyes was wrong. Mr Boyes maintained a commentary on Mr Jenkins' subsequent remarks. Mr Jenkins spoke of his "jungle chaser". High praise indeed for a fledgling heckler. Mr Boyes is a man to watch.

To return to Mr Powell. He spoke after Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Dennis Healey, Opposition shadow, had rather routinely opened the foreign affairs and defence day of the Queen's Speech debate. As on so many other subjects, Mr Powell's views on the British bomb belie his right-wing fame. He is against it. The House fell silent as he conjured up a vision of a Britain faced with a Russian-dominated continent and then a Russian invasion. He did not believe that even then we would destroy ourselves by using the bomb. Mr Julian Critchley, the Tory member for Aldershot, had the answer to this in a useful interruption: the Russians could never be certain that we would not.

Earlier, Mr Roland Boyes, the new left-wing Labour member for Houghton and Washington, made his maiden heckle. During a speech by Mr Roy Jenkins, at the point where Mr Jenkins mentioned the British contribution to the decisive victory.

Earlier, Mr Roland Boyes, the new left-wing Labour member for Houghton and Washington, made his maiden heckle. During a speech by Mr Roy Jenkins, at the point where Mr Jenkins mentioned the British contribution to the decisive victory.

It was a brilliant first speech by Mr Powell of a Parliament he was widely expected never to enter.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen opens new premises of the Royal Society of Edinburgh to mark their bicentenary, Edinburgh, 11; gives a garden party, Palace of Holyroodhouse, 4.

Princess Anne visits Lanark Grammar School on the occasion of their octocentenary, 10; as Patron, Riding for the Disabled association, visits the Border Group, near Jedburgh, 11, 35.

Princess Margaret presides at Annual Council Meeting of the

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Friends Meeting House, Euston Road, London, 21, 20.

The Duke of Gloucester, Grand Prior, attends the Grand Prior's Advisory Council, St John's Gate, London, 10, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, attends a service at the Gubbenian Hall, Royal College of Art, London, 8, 45.

Princess Michael of Kent attends Woman's World of Hair and Fashion, in aid of Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, Rainbow Room, Kensington High Street, London, 7, 30.

Princess Alexandra, as Patron, Reduced, established for a play (5, 6).

Organ recital by David Read, St John's Church, Tamworth, 7, 30.

Organ recital by Hugh McLean, Salisbury Cathedral, 7, 30.

Concert of African music, Cheltenham Philharmonic Orchestra, Town Hall, Cheltenham, 12.

Concert by Middle Georgia College Choir, Canterbury Cathedral, 12.

Organ recital by Robin Gower, Rochester Cathedral, 8.

Talks, lectures

Propaganda of Hardy Plants, Royal Horticultural Society Garden, Wimborne, near Ripley, Surrey, 2 (today, tomorrow and Friday).

Capability Brown in Nordum, Dr Peter Willis, Laing Art Gallery, Highgate Place, Newgate, 12, 30.

Shops and Shopping in the 19th Century, J Calder, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

General

Annual Welsh Antiques Fair, Royal Welsh Showground, Builth Wells, Powys, 11 to 5.

Propagation of Hardy Plants, Royal Horticultural Society Garden, Wimborne, near Ripley, Surrey, 2 (today, tomorrow and Friday).

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Shops and Shopping in the 19th Century, J Calder, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

General

Reduced, established for a play (5, 6).

Gloomy nature in disorder (9).

Time-worn theme - not a new development (4-5).

Rough play - member cutting up with stone (7).

Prominent foreigner in a way (7).

My relative suffering from vertigo, I'm surprised to declare (4).

Could be an eager fight for the goods money (10).

Call in one to supply ends of lines... (7).

... two of them perhaps heroic (7).

Such a message conveys nothing to a journalist (8).

The enemy may be thus defeated (6).

Room to fit this in a capsule for travel (5-4).

A spell of relaxation prescribed, roughly speaking, for one who recovers? (7).

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

visits the Central School of Speech and Drama, Embury Theatre, Eton Avenue, London, 4.

New exhibition

French paintings, Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow, Mon-Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until July 31).

Exhibitions in progress

Grace and Labour, watercolours, prints and drawings, Cecil Higgins Art Gallery, Castle Close, Bedford, Tues-Fri 12.30-16.30, Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; Good Mon; (until Dec).

The Fast Bazaar - Our Feet

archaeology in the Portersmith Room, City Museum and Art Gallery, Museum Road, Portsmouth, daily 10.30 to 5.30; (until July 31).

Paintings and drawings by John Kimpton, Grinnes Gallery, Lloyds House, 16 Lloyd Street, Manchester, Mon to Fri 9 to 5, Thurs 9 to 8, closed Sat & Sun; (until July 6).

Sculpture by Antoine Bourdelle, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until July 31).

Sure and Surefoot Boys' Brigade and City of Edinburgh Exhibition, Canongate Tollbooth, Canongate, Edinburgh, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until July 31).

Music

Organ recital by David Read, St John's Church, Tamworth, 7.30.

Organ recital by Hugh McLean, Salisbury Cathedral, 7.30.

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General

Reduced, established for a play (5, 6).

Gloomy nature in disorder (9).

Time-worn theme - not a new development (4-5).

Eastern hymn played softly gets the response (7).

Must be a bit of a flap for the military to carry badges (7).

High level sort of wit? (5).

The Twelfth Foot division (4).

Point below Newcastle, 10 to 6; (until July 1).

Anniversaries

Giacomo Leopardi, poet and philosopher, was born at Recanati, 1798. Death: Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Florence, 1861; Thomas Henry Huxley, Eastbourne, Sussex, 1895. The Daily Telegraph began publication, 1855.

Today is the Feast of Saints Peter and Paul, two universal saints of the Church.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Conclusion of debate on the Queen's Speech (Subject: The economy and unemployment).

House of Lords (2.30): Conclusion of debate on the Queen's Speech (Subject: Economic and industrial affairs).

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1.3% during the session.

Source: Financial Times.

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